

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, Cloudy, clearing later. Temp. 23-24 (73-77). Saturday, Similar. LONDON: Friday, Partly cloudy. Temp. 22-23 (72-74). Saturday, Cloudy with showers. Temp. 21-22 (70-74). KHOMEINI: Friday, Cloudy with showers. Temp. 24-25 (74-85). NEW YORK: ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Sha. 7
Belgium	20 D.K.	Liberia	51.25
Denmark	3.50 D.K.	Luxembourg	51.5 F.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.75 D.
Finland	1.50 D.M.	Netherlands	1.50 D.
France	2.50 F.L.	Nigeria	1.70 K.
Germany	3.00 F.	Norway	1.5 K.
Great Britain	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	25 Esc.
Greece	20 P.	Spain	40 Pes.
India	10 D.	Singapore	7.5 K.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	7.25 L.
Israel	1.514.00	United Kingdom	1.15
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military Eur.	50.25
		Yugoslavia	26.0

Established 1887



Associated Press
Former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi speaking to a rally.

Mrs. Gandhi Announces Campaign to 'Save India'

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10 (NYT) — Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi yesterday launched a nationwide program of demonstrations, parades and rallies designed to call attention to what she said were the "glaring inadequacies" of the government of Morarji Desai.

Mrs. Gandhi's so-called "save India" campaign was begun yesterday because that was the 36th anniversary of the demand by nationalists in 1942 that the British "quit India." That call was a turning point in the struggle for Indian independence, which was achieved five years later, and Mrs. Gandhi's backers hope that her call will mark the beginning of a new phase in her attempt at a political comeback.

"I am not for bringing down any government," Mrs. Gandhi said at a rally in a rain-soaked park in New Delhi. "But this government will fall on its own, because of its inherent weakness and infighting. We don't have to do anything."

She said it was "immaterial" whether she returned to political power or not. "All I am striving for is the country's unity, strength and independence," said the former prime minister, who is now president of a faction of the old Con-

To French Automaker Peugeot

Chrysler Selling European Operations

DETROIT, Aug. 10 (AP) — French automaker Peugeot will buy the main European operations of Chrysler Corp., and thereby become Europe's biggest auto company, the two firms announced today.

The Chrysler operations being sold include Chrysler France, Chrysler United Kingdom and Chrysler España (Spain).

The move will raise money for the No. 3 U.S. automaker, which is short of cash. And it will give PSA Peugeot Citroën about 18 percent of the European car market.

Chrysler said that the move will enable it to "focus more of its resources on the North American market."

Chrysler will get \$230 million in cash and 1.8 million new shares of stock in PSA Peugeot Citroën, giving it about 15 percent of the equity of Peugeot, the companies said.

An industry analyst called the deal part of a "massive pullback" by Chrysler from marginally profit-

U.S. Approves Oil-Technology Sale to Russians

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP)

— The Carter administration, in a decision with political and economic significance for relations with the Soviet Union, has decided to allow the sale to that country of a large plant for producing oil-well drilling bits.

The \$144 million deal worked out by Dresser Industries, a Dallas firm, was the subject of widespread speculation and a new round of government policy-making when President Carter ordered reprisal action last month for the political trials of Soviet dissidents Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg.

At that time, Mr. Carter canceled the sale of a computer to Tass and decided to ban most travel of policy-level U.S. officials to the Soviet Union. Mr. Carter also announced that future exports of oil technology to the Soviet Union would be placed under a high-level review.

Most of the Dresser sale had been previously approved, but a \$1 million segment to provide a sophisticated electron beam welding machine was subjected to study under the president's order. This machine contains a computer of its own.

Entire Deal

According to Stanley Marcus, deputy assistant secretary of commerce, the decision was made yesterday to approve the export license for the welding machine, which will permit the entire Dresser deal to go forward.

White House officials said Mr. Carter decided to allow the case to be decided on its bureaucratic and technical merits, without regard for the state of U.S.-Soviet political relations.

The effect of the decision is to limit, at least for now, U.S. economic reprisals for the dissident trials to a single case, the Tass computer.

There had been a sharp division of opinion within the administration about such reprisals. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps opposed the use of trade for political leverage, and presidential assistant

of the day, he said.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes yesterday named Mr. Nobre da Costa as the Cabinet chief to lead the nation out of its three-year-old governmental crisis.

The appointment caught Portugal's four feuding minority parties by surprise.

Ongoing Premier Mario Soares, who reacted angrily to the decision, accused the president of violating the constitution by not picking one of his Socialists to head the Cabinet. He then summoned the Social-

ists' national secretariat for an emergency meeting to decide whether to cooperate with the new government or push for its early demise.

The Communists, whose votes with the dominant Socialists would assure the passage of a legislative no-confidence vote, also voiced their displeasure.

The crux of the crisis was col-

lapse of Mr. Soares' coalition with

the conservatives, who pulled their three ministers out of the govern-

ment — the second since 1976 gen-

eral elections returned Portugal to

parliamentary democracy — in a

dispute over farm policy.

Mr. Soares attempted to remain

in power at the head of a Cabinet

limited to Socialists, but the presi-

dent turned him down.

This did not mean that the two sides were to resume direct negotia-

tions; that will depend on what is

accomplished at Camp David. Senior U.S. officials acknowledged

that the meeting could fail and em-

harrass the administration.

Nothing Changed

Despite Mr. Vance's triumphant return, nothing appeared changed in the positions of the two leaders.

Israel still adamantly refuses to

commit itself to withdraw from oc-

cupied Arab territories, and Egypt

refuses to continue direct talks un-

til that stance is modified.

In Jerusalem, Mr. Begin said to-

day that Israel will do all that it can

to reach an agreement with Egypt

at the meeting with Mr. Carter.

"We want at Camp David an

agreement," he said after briefing

his Cabinet on Mr. Vance's talk

with Mr. Sadat at Alexandria.

His information came from Na-

tional Security Council adviser Wil-

liam Quandt, who told Mr. Begin

that Mr. Sadat did not change the

Egyptian demand for total Israeli

withdrawal from occupied land.

But government sources said that

Mr. Sadat promised to approach

the talks in good faith and to see

that the attacks on Mr. Begin in

the Egyptian press were halted.

Asked about a report that the

United States summoned the con-

ference because it expected a war to

break out, Mr. Begin said: "We will

hear arguments and proposals and

we will also make some of our own,

but all the talk threats has no

significance."

Soviet Criticism

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (API) — The

Soviet Union today accused the

United States of trying to scuttle a

Geneva peace conference and ag-

gravate tensions in the Middle East

by bolding the Camp David sum-

mit.

Tuss called the scheduled meet-

ing "a new point" in the "unprin-

cipled and utterly deadlocked poli-

cy" of negotiating a separate Egyp-

tian-Israeli deal for peace.

"This settlement game, aimed at

strengthening the position of Ameri-

can imperialism in the Middle

East, relying on Israel and the reac-

tionary forces of the Arab east, has

nothing in common with a genuine

and just settlement of the Middle

East with all consequences flowing

from this."

The unceasing sabotage of the

Geneva peace conference, the for-

um for reaching such a settlement,

and the course of separate deals

can only lead to another sharp ag-

gravation of tension in the Middle

East with all consequences flowing

from this."

12 Swedes Die

In Rail Crashes

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 10 (UPI) —

Twelve persons died and 38 were

injured in separate train accidents

in Sweden today.

In a morning accident at Oster-

sund, 290 miles northwest of here,

nine persons died and 28 were in-

jured when a freight train collided

with a passenger train.

In Lund, near the southern tip of

Sweden, a three-carriage double-

deck passenger train derailed.

At least three persons died and 10

were injured, and police said other

passengers were pinned under the

carriages.

Customs Flexible

At the Yugoslav border, there are apparently no fixed customs

orders. "They seem to have struck a compromise between their fiscal

needs and the need to satisfy their people with consumer goods," an

official said.

Most Yugoslavs declare and pay duty on a few of their purchases

most of the time.

Customs officials say they are

not too strict about what is declared.

Customs officials say they are

not too strict about what is declared.

Customs officials say they are

U.S. Partnership Role

Egypt Sees Summit As Sadat Triumph

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Aug. 10 (NYT) — The Middle East summit meeting to be held at Camp David next month is being viewed by Egyptian officials as a tacit triumph for President Anwar Sadat who has infused new life into his long-dreadlocked peace initiative.

President Carter's invitation to Mr. Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to join him for talks on Sept. 3 seems to have raised at least modest hopes here for a breakthrough. Egyptian officials, however, have been reluctant to speculate about what might follow if the meeting ends in failure.

The feeling is that Mr. Sadat, by playing a waiting game, has maneuvered the Carter administration into the role of "full partner" that he has long sought. "Sadat has now achieved one of his main aims, which is to involve the Americans," said a senior Egyptian official after Mr. Sadat and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance held their joint news conference in Alexandria Tuesday night.

Meanwhile, Alfred Atherton Jr., the special U.S. envoy, flew to Amman, Jordan, to brief that country's leaders on the Camp David meeting. He will go to Jordan tomorrow to see King Hussein.

Mr. Sadat, by agreeing so readily to meet with Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin, has bolstered his image as a statesman willing to consider all reasonable approaches to peace. But some Egyptian insiders acknowledge that Mr. Carter has taken the greater political risk by shouldering responsibility for Mr. Sadat's fumbling policy.

At Tuesday night's news conference, Mr. Sadat himself dismissed the months of stalemate by calling the September summit meeting "a new page" and saying, "Let us not look back." Egypt's foreign minister, Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, speaking to reporters, observed that Mr. Carter would have to take the meeting seriously, because a failure would hurt the president's own position.

An Egyptian source reported

For Summit Participation

Israelis Suspect a Deal Between Vance and Sadat

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, Aug. 10 — Israelis were wondering yesterday whether the United States had offered Egypt a secret deal to encourage President Sadat to agree to attend the September summit meeting at Camp David.

Government officials expressed such suspicions privately, the press hinted at it, and Prime Minister Menachem Begin hedged his answers to questions about the new

Beirut Quiet Amid Signs Of Accord

BEIRUT, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Syrian troops and Christian rightist militias made initial pullbacks today in a bid to end six months of fighting in east Beirut and, for the first time, declared their readiness to hand over the area to Lebanese government forces.

The signs of political accord in the city's worst violence since the 1975-76 civil war came as a militarily declared cease-fire took hold. There were occasional shell explosions and rifle shots, but no extended fighting or casualties.

But in southeast Lebanon the Israeli-armed militiamen continued to refuse to allow a Lebanese Army unit near the frontier. The militias have sporadically shelled army and UN peacekeeping positions in the area. The UN commander for Lebanon flew to Beirut today for talks on a possible military response, UN sources said.

The army and UN troops have yet to fire back at the militiamen.

Syrian troops early today moved out of six positions in the heart of east Beirut, and the militiamen pulled virtually all their men off some main streets in the area.

First Hint

Both sides gave the first hint of long-term political accord, saying they were ready to turn the area over to Lebanese government forces.

"We are pressing for legitimate Lebanese forces in the positions now held by Syrians . . . We are absolutely ready to support the Lebanese government forces in the region," said Dany Chamoun, head of the rightist National Liberal Party militia.

Mr. Chamoun softened recent rightist calls for immediate withdrawal from Lebanon of the Syrian troops, who entered under an Arab League mandate and ended the civil war.

"We would like the Syrians to leave altogether. But this is up to the Lebanese government. It is a political decision and depends on the capabilities of the Lebanese Army and security forces," Mr. Chamoun said.

The Damascus radio, meanwhile, repeated recent attacks on the militiamen, but said for the first time that it was ready for the army to enter east Beirut.

that Mr. Sadat had agreed to the meeting not only because of Mr. Carter's prestige, but also because of "new elements that cannot be divulged at this stage." The source would not say whether these unspecified developments came from the U.S. or the Israeli side.

Mr. Sadat has repeatedly said that direct negotiations between Egypt and Israel could not resume without him terming some conciliatory "new elements" in Israel's position. After an inconclusive meeting in England last month between Mr. Vance and the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers, positions on both sides appeared to harden.

But Mr. Vance was encouraged that no limit had been set on the duration of next month's meeting, reasoning that this would give Mr. Carter enough time to achieve a consensus. Egypt has been eager for the United States to step in with its own compromise proposals for a peace settlement, which it feels would be closer to Cairo's position than to Jerusalem's.

Mr. Carter's invitation averted what one Egyptian official called a prospective "head-on confrontation with Israel." An immediate result is likely to be a muting of personal attacks on Mr. Begin that have appeared in the Egyptian press.

Officials expect that few public statements will be made in the month before the meeting convenes.

Official Egyptian sources said that Cairo would shortly undertake a new diplomatic offensive to gain support in the Middle East for Mr. Sadat's trip to the United States, his second in seven months.

One seasoned Arab diplomat based here believed that Mr. Sadat may have little difficulty justifying his trip to his allies as long as he did not seem to be yielding to Israeli or U.S. pressure.

The Arab diplomat said Egypt had promised other Arab states at the conference of nonaligned nations in Belgrade last month that it would not make a separate peace with Israel.



United Press International
AFTERMATH OF THE FLOOD — Debris are scattered about the square of Toceno, one of many Italian mountain villages hit by flash floods Tuesday that killed at least 16 persons.

Cardinals to Open Conclave on Aug. 25

(Continued from Page 1)

only, and a Vatican source said that it was being reviewed almost hourly during the day.

Pope Paul had died in Castel Gandolfo, his summer residence in the Alban Hills 15 miles southeast of Rome and his body had been in an open coffin there for three days before being brought to St. Peter's yesterday. Doctors were afraid that

Chrysler Sale Set

(Continued from Page 1)

turned out 800,000 cars and trucks in 1977, compared to Peugeot's production of 1.5 million.

Chrysler, the No. 3 U.S. automaker, is in a financial crunch because of weak car sales and heavy expenditures facing it in coming years. It has lost nearly \$90 million through the first six months of this year and expects to finish the year in the red.

Chrysler has been looking for ways to raise \$7.5 billion to upgrade plants and develop new, smaller cars. In June it raised \$250 million by issuing preferred stock. Chrysler chairman John Riccardo called the Peugeot move "a major step in that program."

In a letter mailed to shareholders, Chrysler said that the move "will greatly strengthen the worldwide position of Chrysler Corp. in the automotive industry."

Chrysler's overseas operations earned \$16 million in the first six months of this year. The firm's strike-plagued United Kingdom operation has been in continuous difficulty. In 1977 it had operating losses of \$36.6 million.

The British government shared half the loss under an agreement with Chrysler running through 1979. An agreement between Chrysler and the British government, signed in January 1976, expires next year, said Industry Department spokesman Michael Hitchcock.

Threat to Fold

That deal called for British government guarantees to cover up to £72.5 million in Chrysler losses during the next four years. It also provided a capital spending loan of £55 million and backing for a medium-term loan of another £35 million from London and Scottish banks.

Chrysler took a holding in the French Simca company, long associated with Italy's Fiat, in 1958. By 1963, Chrysler had built up its holding to 63 percent of Simca, increasing it to 76 percent in 1966. In 1970, Chrysler's shareholding was such that the company's name was officially changed to Chrysler-France, and cars carrying only the Chrysler name were added to the range of Simca small cars in recent years.

The joint Chrysler-Peugeot statement makes the point that distinctive brand names will be maintained,

Total Turnabout

"Everything seemed gloomy in Alexandria for the first five hours," said one Israeli official, "and then there was a total turnaround, and Mr. Sadat was suddenly agreeable."

This means — by one local interpretation — that Mr. Vance said something in Egypt that he did not say here. It gave Israel the suspicion that the Cairo radio might be right about "new elements."

Total Turnabout

"Everything seemed gloomy in Alexandria for the first five hours," said one Israeli official, "and then there was a total turnaround, and Mr. Sadat was suddenly agreeable."

He added, however, "Sadat changes his mind every 10 minutes."

Israeli news media were urging caution as Israel began making plans for attending the meeting. Some suspected the existence of a pro-Egyptian American "compromise" proposal.

The summit "contained the danger of a political trap," said the Israeli newspaper *Maariv*. It said that Egypt had clearly gained a serious diplomatic advantage during the Vance stay and said that Israel should be concerned.

"The current tensions between Washington and Jerusalem will be incomparable to what would happen if Israel rejects a draft worked out by the United States and presented as a compromise between the hard-line positions of both sides," the newspaper said.

* Los Angeles Times

Concorde to Mexico

PARIS, Aug. 10 (AP) — Air France will start supersonic Concorde service to Mexico City twice a week via Washington on Sept. 20. The airline announced today. One-way fare is to be 5,030 francs, or \$1,156 dollars at the current exchange rate.

The Damascus radio, meanwhile,

repeated recent attacks on the militiamen, but said for the first time that it was ready for the army to enter east Beirut.

Studies Show Steady Rise in Carbon Dioxide in Air

By Walter Sullivan

MAUNA LOA OBSERVATORY, RY. Hawaii (NYT) — Although observations here document a long-term rise in the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere, presumably caused by worldwide fuel burning, there is no evidence of a parallel rise in dust pollution that many climatologists have thought would temper the carbon dioxide's warming effect.

The amount of dust overhead shows marked variations in response to volcanic eruptions in various parts of the world, but the current level has dropped to about where it was when observations began 20 years ago.

There is considerable concern that continued, and even increased, use of fossil fuel, particularly coal, will so raise the level of atmospheric carbon dioxide that global climates will change with disastrous economic effects.

Carbon dioxide acts much like the glass in a greenhouse. It permits sunlight to pass through and warm the earth but inhibits the escape of that warmth in the form of infrared radiation, back into space.

This observatory, at a height of 11,150 feet on this giant volcano on the island of Hawaii, is so high

that it is free of any local pollution with the rare exceptions when a release of volcanic gas blows its way.

Since 1955, the observatory has recorded a remarkable uniform rise in atmospheric carbon dioxide. The trend zigzags seasonally. The level falls off each spring as plants in the northern hemisphere awaken and begin absorbing carbon dioxide to perform photosynthesis. The atmospheric content rises as winter approaches and the plants wither.

The station is one of four forming the U.S. Baseline Monitoring Network that watches for long-term signs of climate change and other trends. The other stations, spanning extremes of north and south latitude, are at Barrow, northernmost point in Alaska, Samoa and the South Pole.

At Barrow, the seasonal carbon dioxide variations are most marked because vegetation is buried by snow in winter, then bursts into life when the tundra blooms.

Closely affiliated with the U.S. network is an Australian station at Cape Grim, Tasmania. Sweden and Kenya are contemplating one on 17,000-foot Mount Kenya and others are built or projected.

The Mauna Loa Observatory, operated by the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and

Atmospheric Administration, makes 30 different measurements bearing on the condition of the atmosphere. Carbon monoxide is observed in conjunction with the University of Mainz in West Germany.

The instruments show a sudden brief increase whenever a car arrives and momentarily pollutes the local atmosphere. There is a seasonal carbon dioxide variation whose cause is unknown.

Others Recorded

Also recorded are the oxides of nitrogen, which, like carbon monoxide, figure in the chemical reactions that diurnally deplete, then restore the stratospheric ozone that shields the earth from ultraviolet sunlight. Air samples are sent to laboratories of the atmospheric agency in Boulder, Colo., to be analyzed for Freon 11 and Freon 12, the fluorocarbons from refrigerators and some spray cans that, it is feared, may also affect the ozone.

The amount of ozone overhead is recorded by observing the relative extent to which sunlight is diminished at two wavelengths, one of which is absorbed by gas and the other of which is not. Local air samples are also tested for ozone and sulfur dioxide.

Also Held Cabinet Posts

Portugal Industry Career Aided Premier-Designate

LISBON, Portugal (AP) — Alfredo Nobre da Costa, 55, Portugal's premier-designate, is one of the country's most successful industrial leaders.

Mr. Nobre da Costa, the technocrat now charged with forming the country's ninth government since the fall of a long-right dictatorship in 1974, is accustomed to leadership, friends say. He has held top positions in management and administration for 25 years.

At 27, four years after graduating in mechanical engineering from Lisbon's Advanced Technical College, he took over as director of the country's biggest cement works.

He was picked as a rising star by Antonio Champalmaud, who built one of the handful of giant industrial groups that dominated the economy under Salazar.

Steel Mill Director

In 1954, Mr. Champalmaud promoted him to technical director of Siderurgia Nacional, then the country's only steel mill. He held that post for eight years before moving on to run Efacec, a multinational electronics firm.

Mr. Nobre da Costa's first public appointment was as chief administrator of the state-owned oil company, Sacor. He was still with that company when rebellious leftists toppled Salazar's successor, Marcello Caetano, in a coup on April 25, 1974.

Mr. Nobre da Costa was among many directors who faced hostility from leftist opponents of the old regime. Hundreds of them fled into exile, including Mr. Champalmaud.

But friends said that Mr. Nobre da Costa was "politically independent and intellectually liberal" and thus escaped the harsh treatment handed out to some of his fellow migrants.

In 1976, he entered the sixth and last of a series of provisional governments that ruled the country after the revolution. He was appointed secretary of state for heavy industry.

When Mario Soares formed his first government of minority Socialists in July 1976, Mr. Nobre da Costa was excluded. But in a Cabinet shakeup the following March he returned as industry minister, a

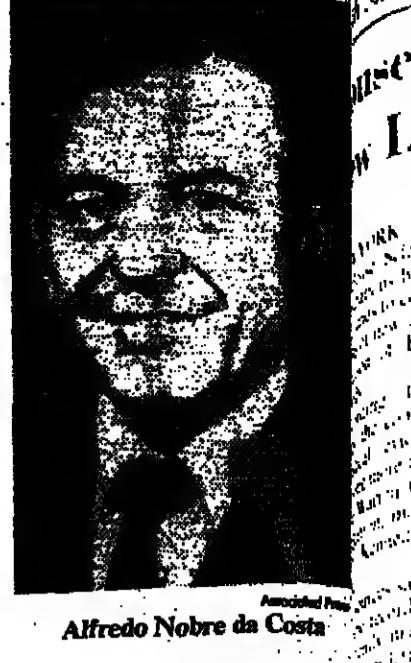
post he held until the government's fall in December 1977.

Since then he has concentrated on running his own civil engineering firm, Luso Teca.

Friends and acquaintances describe Mr. Nobre da Costa as a competent, practical and tough leader. They say he is a tireless worker who enjoys leadership.

His efficiency and seriousness are balanced by a sense of humor, his friends say, but they grant that his toughness and outspoken manner have made him many enemies.

"He would rather make decisions at all than make seven and make three mistakes," one friend said.



Associated Press
Alfredo Nobre da Costa

Moscow Said to Increase Production of Backfires

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Production of the Soviet Backfire bomber — a major issue in contentious acceptance of a SALT II treaty — has increased gradually in recent months, intelligence sources said.

Intelligence sources said that the Russians have about 125 Backfires.

The plane appeared in 1975 and is slightly smaller than the B-1 bomber that President Carter canceled.

While intelligence analysts dispute the range of the plane, the agree that it could reach the United States with one aerial refueling.

Backfire production is due to full speed.

Backfire production is closely linked to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks because the administration has accepted Soviet refusal to include the planes as strategic weapons in arms-control treaties.

Administration officials have said that a force of about 400 Backfires by 1985, when a SALT II treaty would expire, would be acceptable and not too great a risk to the United States. It would reach the level at the rate of 36 per year.

But, government sources said, the Russians have so far declined to be pinned down to a specific number.

Unrealistic Restrictions

Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said recently that the Backfire production was "not in our judgment realistic restrictions" because they could be

4th Shot in Dallas**House Panel Said to Find New Lead in JFK Slaying**

By Nicholas

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT) — The House Select Committee on Assassinations has asked for additional funds to conduct sophisticated tests of new evidence in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

According to congressional sources, the committee has found "acoustical evidence" that four shots, one more than was identified by the Warren Commission in its investigation, may have been fired at Mr. Kennedy's motorcade in Dallas.

The sources said that an analysis of a tape recording of the attack, inadvertently made when a Dallas police officer left his shortwave radio transmitter on, has revealed a sound that appears to be a fourth gunshot to the area of Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963.

This evidence, the sources said, was the cornerstone of the committee's request on Monday for additional funds to continue its investigation of the deaths of Mr. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The committee, the sources said, wants to test-fire rifles at the Dallas assassination site to confirm its initial findings.

Police Recording

The new evidence, the only known tape recording of the assassination, was developed by the firm of Bolt, Beranek & Newman of Cambridge, Mass., when it analyzed the recording of the Dallas Police Department. This firm, an expert in acoustics, was one of a group that worked on the mysterious 18½-minute gap in President Nixon's White House tapes.

Its findings indicate that there are four sounds of gunshots on the tape and that the fourth occurred only 1.4 seconds after the third. The Warren Commission, which conducted its investigation in the mid-1960s, reported that it believed there had been three shots. Tests conducted for the commission by the FBI established that at least 2.3 seconds were required to fire the rifle used by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Robert Blakey, chief counsel for the assassinations committee, told members of the House Administration Committee in a briefing that a fourth shot, if confirmed by his committee, would have come too quickly to have been fired by Oswald, congressional sources said, noting that the information raises the suggestion of a second assassin.

The Warren Commission, headed by Earl Warren, then chief justice of the United States, concluded that Oswald, operating alone, killed Mr. Kennedy.

It said that witnesses had reported

Ex-Aide of Marcos Flees, Requests Asylum in U.S.

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP) — A former executive secretary of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, once a friend and political associate, has fled the country in a small boat and applied for political asylum in the United States.

Ernesto Macea, 43, said yesterday that he fled "to escape persecution" after a political break with Mr. Marcos.

He said that he hopes to contribute to public pressure in the United States against the "repressive dictatorship," by writing a book and joining the Movement for a Free Philippines, an exile group.

It was necessary to escape from Manila by sailboat, motorboat and a cargo ship to Hong Kong, he said, because he and other political opponents of Mr. Marcos had been placed on a blacklist that makes them ineligible for exit permits.

Mr. Macea is the third prominent Filipino to seek political asylum in the United States recently.

Fear of Persecution

The others are Charito Planas, who was jailed by the Philippine government and who led an attack against first lady Imelda Marcos in recent National Assembly elections, and Joselito Azurin, acting chief of the Philippine Embassy in Australia. Mr. Macea said that other opposition leaders were likely to seek refuge here.

Under U.S. immigration proce-

Record Haul Of Marijuana To Dock in U.S.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 10 (UPI) — A freighter carrying what may be the largest marijuana cargo ever seized — as much as 300 tons, or up to \$180 million — will dock near Jacksonville tomorrow, the Coast Guard said.

A federal official involved in the seizure said, however, that "we

"can't be sure at this point what the total of the haul will be. We're fairly sure it is at least 100 tons."

The largest previous single seizure is believed to be 57 tons.

The 160-foot freighter Heidi and its crew of 23 — all but one believed to be Colombian citizens — were taken into custody Tuesday morning by the crew of the Coast Guard Cutter Sagebrush. The Heidi was boarded and seized 350 miles east of Cape Canaveral after it was spotted by a U.S. Customs patrol plane.

ed sounds of between two and six shots but it concluded that there were three shots because investigators found three spent cartridges at the Texas Schoolbook Depository, from which Oswald fired.

2-Second Delay

The commission said that the murder weapon was a World War II bolt-action rifle of Italian manufacture that Oswald had purchased from a mail order house. At the direction of the commission, the FBI conducted firing tests with the weapon, using expert marksmen, after cleaning and oiling the rifle. The FBI reported that it required 2.3 seconds between shots to operate the bolt and reload the weapon.

This conformed to time estimates made from a film of the shooting and with statements of witnesses.

According to the congressional sources, the existence of the police's tape may have been known to the commission but the types of acoustical tests now possible were not available in 1964.

Doubts by Helms

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP) — Former CIA Director Richard Helms said yesterday that he doubts if investigators can determine whether Oswald had ties with the Soviet KGB or anyone else when he assassinated Mr. Kennedy.

"Nobody knows today what Oswald represents," Mr. Helms told reporters during a break in closed questioning by a House assassinations subcommittee.

"He's dead," Mr. Helms said. "His wife is not telling the truth. There is the unexplained period in Russia. This is the whole question, the whole thing. It has never been resolved and I don't think it ever will be resolved."

He said that there was no way to know if Oswald represented the KGB "until the KGB tells you that."

"Or the CIA tells you [of CIA ties]," a reporter said.

"Oh, that's silly," Mr. Helms said.

Mr. Helms was the CIA's director of plans when Mr. Kennedy was assassinated.

He disclosed that he told the Warren Commission that the CIA could not vouch for the truthfulness of a Soviet defector who said that he was in charge of the KGB's file on Oswald.

The defector, Yuri Nosenko, was quoted in declassified documents as saying that the KGB did not try to recruit Oswald while he was in Russia because it was afraid that he might be a U.S. agent.

It said that witnesses had reported



A-WHEELIN' A WHEEL — Ezeldel could have propheted from watching Tami Shadie, 13, of Salinas, Calif. Tammy, who says her father "works in tires," got a little tired herself the other day as she struggled to transport this monster inner tube with her bicycle. First, she makes precise calculations (1). The tire balanced precariously, she steadies it (2) while planning her next move. The hard part comes as she tries to get into the hole (3) without disturbing her bulky burden. That accomplished (4), but vision somewhat encumbered, she sets off for parts unknown.

Contamination at Niagara Falls Is Causing Further Evacuations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Another 210 families to Niagara Falls, N.Y., will be added to the list of those asked to leave their homes to the chemically contaminated Love Canal area, bringing to more than 300 the number of families currently being relocated.

The announcement was made after a meeting of state and U.S. officials at the White House.

Thomas Frey, director of state operations, also announced that the Federal Disaster Assistance Adminstration has agreed to provide

Calorie Cuts Could Reduce Energy Costs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (UPI) — The American Journal of Public Health says if every fat American slimmed down to an ideal weight, the nation would save the energy equivalent of 1.3 billion gallons of gasoline.

Once the people completed their diets and stayed slim, the energy saved each year could run nearly 1 million cars, the journal said in its August issue.

Authors Bruce Hannan and Timothy Lohman said that they reached that conclusion by estimating the number of overweight people, the average degree of overweight, and the amount of energy that goes into producing, marketing and cooking food.

If translated into the electricity demands of big cities, the energy saving from dieting Americans would meet the electricity needs of Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and Washington, the article said.

The program has been the subject of widespread abuse, but the legislation also includes provisions that supporters hope will make future abuse more difficult. Those provisions have not attracted any opposition.

dures, a person seeking political asylum must establish a well founded fear of persecution if he or she returns home.

A spokesman for the Philippine Embassy said yesterday that "we don't know why" Mr. Macea decided to flee. "He certainly can go back to the Philippines any time he desires," the spokesman said.

Mr. Macea is from Mr. Marcos' home area in the northern Philippines. The two families had contacts, and the younger man worked in the Marcos campaigns for president and for eight months in 1969-70 was the president's executive secretary.

Extensive Corruption

After leaving the presidential palace, Mr. Macea was secretary of commerce and industry before being elected a senator on the Marcos party ticket in 1971. He said that his decision to break with his former sponsor dated from Mr. Marcos' imposition of martial law in 1972.

Last April Mr. Macea ran unsuccessfully on an opposition ticket in the assembly elections. After the count, which the losers maintained was rigged, Mr. Macea was charged with election-law violations.

As a public official, stockbroker and director of several corporations, Mr. Macea said he became aware of extensive corruption. He charged that the Marcos family and friends stand to gain millions of dollars through acquisition, at par value, of large blocks of stock of companies that have struck oil off the Philippine coast.

Mr. Macea charged that a proposed new Manila water system, to be supported by a recently approved World Bank loan, is "overpriced" by 25 to 40 percent, with much of the excess funds being used for payoffs to government officials.

3 Men Are Killed In Managua Gunfight

MANAGUA, Aug. 10 (API) — National guard troops killed three men in a 10-minute gun battle yesterday after they refused to let their car be searched, the police said.

Col. Alesio Gutierrez, Managua's police chief, said that the men may have been the same ones who held up a bank branch and took \$50,000 earlier in the day. No one was injured in the robbery. Col. Gutierrez said that the thieves identified themselves as members of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, a guerrilla group that wants to overthrow the government of President Anastasio Somoza.

An encounter with

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FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT FREE SAMPLES

3 N.Y. Newspapers Close After Pressmen Walk Out

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP) — The three major newspapers here failed to publish today as their publishers unified in a tough stand against pressmen who struck over proposed staff cuts.

The two morning papers, the Daily News and the New York Times, and the afternoon Post ceased publication yesterday when negotiations with 1,550 pressmen failed to win relief from what the publishers contend is understaffing.

The dailies, which have a combined circulation of about 3.25 million, carried through with a threat made two weeks ago that they would post new work rules at a specific time if no settlement was reached to replace a contract that expired March 30. The rules institute an attrition program to reduce pressroom workers by as much as 50 percent over several years.

The pressmen warned that such unilateral action would result to an immediate strike. The newspapers countered that they would not publish if the pressmen struck.

When the publishers posted the

rules at about 6 p.m. yesterday, members of the Printing Pressmen's Union (No. 2) walked out.

The strike is the latest in a rash of labor disputes that have killed a half dozen New York City dailies in the last 16 years.

Pan Am Agreement

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP) — The Teamsters Union today said that a tentative agreement had been reached after having called 7,500 ground employees of Pan American World Airways off the job. Most of the 235 daily overseas flight continuities, but delays of up to nearly three hours were reported.

All 900 maintenance employees, mechanics, laborers and others had walked out at Cape Canaveral, as members of the Transport Workers Union honored Teamster picket lines.

While Pan Am planes continued to operate between the United States and most overseas capitals, flights to Mexico City reportedly were cancelled because ground crews there were on strike.

Ronnie Belapanno, a Teamster trustee, said that issues were job security in connection with automation, pension improvements and cost-of-living protection.

The strike was called by the airline division of the Teamsters, representing those who handle Pan Am's reservations, sales, passenger services, cargo, medical facilities and supplies.

The Air Line Pilots Association had left it up to individual members whether to cross Teamster picket lines.

The treaty, which the Soviet Union has denounced as anti-Soviet, is a nonaggression pact that binds Japan and China to a peaceful settlement of any disputes.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda insisted that the pact is not directed against any third country, but Soviet officials see it as a Japanese tilt toward China, whose relations with Moscow have been hostile for 20 years.

Tokyo's Yomiuri newspaper said that agreement to go ahead with the treaty, which has been under negotiation on and off since 1974, was reached during two meetings in Peking between Mr. Sonoda and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

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Saying No to the ILO

President Carter took the United States out of the International Labor Organization last November despite appeals to the contrary from much of the U.S. labor movement, from leading Democratic and Republican members of the House and Senate, from his own foreign policy advisers and from the governments of all our major allies. He acted mainly to appease George Meany, the head of AFL-CIO.

* * *

A Cabinet committee is meeting to consider whether the United States should rejoin the organization, and Meany, who was the official U.S. "worker" representative to the ILO, will once again voice his opposition. Given the clout that Meany still possesses, the result is probably a foregone conclusion: The president is unlikely to reverse himself on an issue so peripheral to his main concerns.

Yet that would be pity, for the ILO continues to be an effective agent for promoting better working conditions and trade union rights for workers worldwide. In recent years it has focused on pervasive unemployment in developing countries and has been instrumental in suggesting new strategies for providing jobs and meeting basic human needs. The absence of the United States and its significant financial contribution has forced curtailment of valuable work.

Meany's main complaints are that the Soviet Union and its allies, together with many Third World states, have subverted the principle of "tripartism" under which workers,

management and government are each separately represented. Through bloc voting, he charges, they shift the spotlight away from labor abuses in their own countries and pursue ideological purposes such as censuring Israel.

But the recent record does not bear out these complaints. In the last year, and especially at this year's important annual conference in Geneva in June, the organization has reaffirmed tripartism both in principle and in practice. An attempt to censure Israel for allegedly poor labor practices in the occupied territories failed because worker and management representatives of a number of Third World countries refused to vote with their governments. And the organization has formally called upon the Soviet Union to answer charges that it persecuted dissident workers who tried to form a free trade union.

Already on the agenda for next year's annual conference are examinations of the ways in which the organization's conventions on freedom of association, forced labor and discrimination in employment have been applied.

* * *

In ordinary circumstances, an administration like Jimmy Carter's would want to be represented in a discussion of such vital human rights. But, alas, in dealing with the ILO as with many issues closer to home, the president has found that George Meany is an extraordinary circumstance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Carter's Push for Peace

When in trouble, call in the president. That is the significance of next month's Middle East summit at Camp David. Anwar Sadat's public disappointment with the rigidities of Israeli diplomacy have made it politically impossible for him to meet Menachem Begin again without the leavening presence of Jimmy Carter. It is very much to the president's credit that he is willing so directly to tie his own prestige to the continuation of the peacemaking process.

* * *

Despite appearances of stalemate, there has been diplomatic progress since Mr. Sadat's dramatic visit to Jerusalem. Israel and Egypt have been forced to define issues in terms that no longer permit obfuscation or tricky formulations. Those issues are territory and peace, borders and security. For Israel, especially, the process has been painful. Its narrow borders make the choices more stark; its future security is directly in jeopardy if its leaders decide wrongly.

The September summit is hardly likely to lead to a prompt settlement. But what can be hoped for is a start toward agreed definitions of the issues. Mr. Begin should be ready to indicate what kind of security arrangements might substitute for Israel's continued occupation of Arab territory. Mr. Sadat should do more than airy recognize the legitimacy

of Israel's security concerns. He should start talking of garrisons and guarantees.

It has been apparent for months that, largely because of both men's leadership styles, the only fruitful negotiations between Egypt and Israel must come at the highest level of their governments. Yet an irony of Middle East diplomacy is that — now that the two countries are in face-to-face contact — they should be led by men as different as Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin. Their personality differences are at least partially responsible for the painfully slow rate of progress. And they make it necessary for Mr. Carter now to interject his own presence to push the process forward.

* * *

It may also prove necessary for Washington at last to put forward its own suggestions of specific conditions for peace. Until now, the administration has rightly resisted going that far. But Egyptian and Israeli positions are still so far apart that outside formulations could be useful, even crucial. That may very well mean domestic political costs for Mr. Carter. But by calling the summit meeting the president indicates that he is willing to pay them. That is the necessary price of leadership.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

France and Africa

Twelve generals of the Soviet Army, assisted by an East German general, are established in "friendly countries" in Africa: Ethiopia, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and Equatorial Guinea. Their objective is destabilization of the African continent to the benefit of Moscow. . . . The Soviet installation in Africa, conspicuous last year and in the first half of 1978, constitutes a considerable problem for Europe and for France. It should be known that 73 percent of the energy products and 65 percent of the mineral raw materials used in France transit along African coasts. An African continent under Soviet influence would therefore keep a real sword hanging over France. But there is something even more serious: The Soviet thrust from the Horn of Africa to Tanzania, Zambia and Angola, isolates Rhodesia and South Africa a little more every day. These are two of the richest reserves of ores on the continent.

— From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Congress and the President

President Carter's adherents are describing the lifting of the arms embargo against Turkey as a presidential foreign policy victory. It would be more accurate to call it a victory on the home front opening up the possibility of starting a foreign policy. And even now that the shackles hampering the administration

bave been provisionally removed, it will be essential for Washington to proceed cautiously in trying to restore its influence in Ankara. Otherwise the Greeks and Greek Cypriots will be put out in their turn. But while Carter's hands have been partially untied in the eastern Mediterranean, Congress has now applied new hindrances on action elsewhere by linking foreign aid to conditions aimed at forcing recipients to adopt defined policies. At present, Congress seems to be applying more checks than balances and it remains to be seen whether Carter can win through against it.

— From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Pope Paul's Gift

Pope Paul did not seek to put the clock back, though he did his best to stop it. He was conservative, but not reactionary. His dogged opposition to artificial contraception and to the marriage of priests meant that for most non-Catholics and for many Catholics as well, both lay and clerical, he appeared as a Pontiff out of step with the times.

Yet the world will miss that stern, frail figure. His stubborn assertion of spiritual authority did command respect, even where approval was withheld.

Pope Paul, who physically traveled further than any previous pope, stood doctrinally very still. He hardly moved. His gift was a pause.

— From the *Daily Mail* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

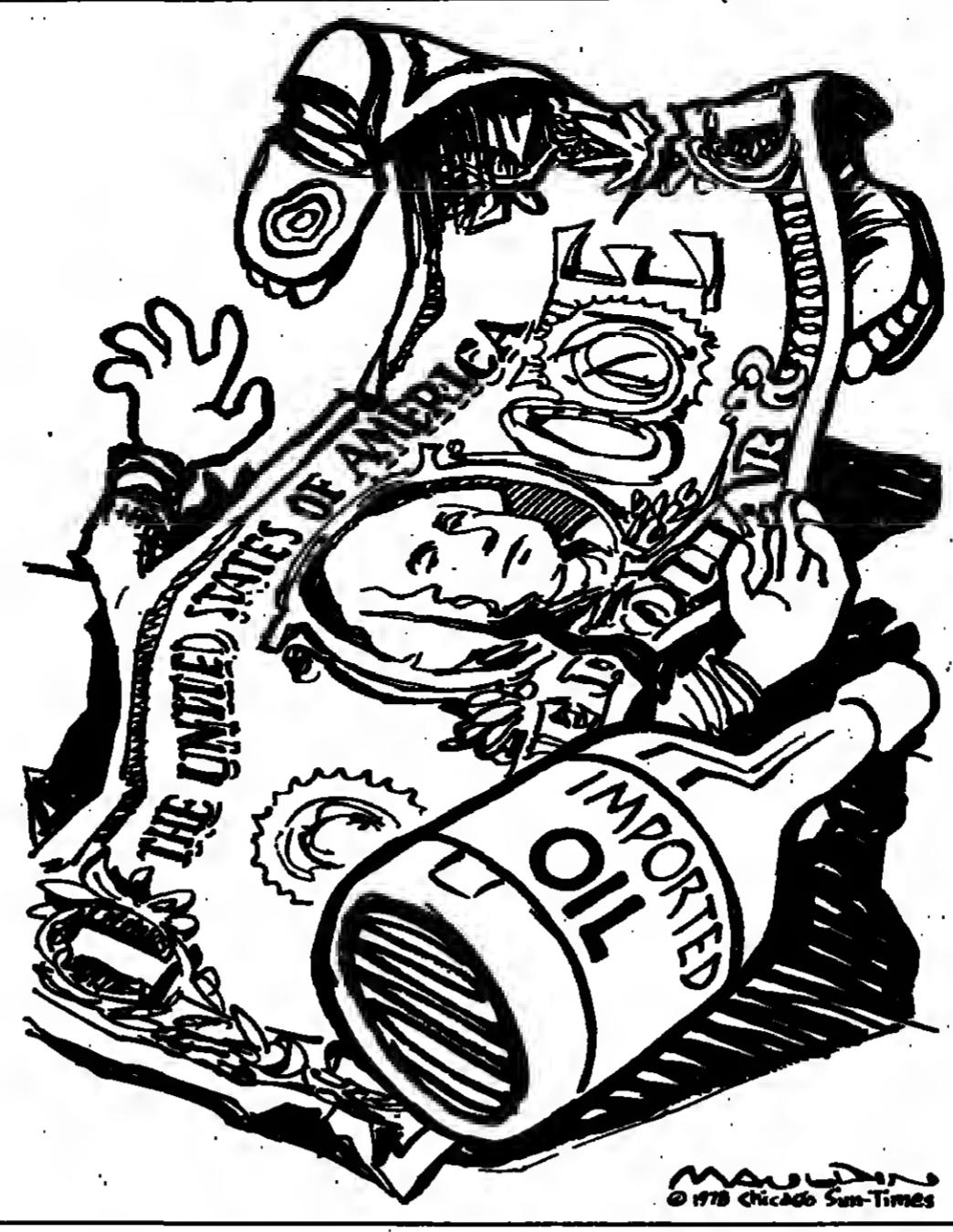
August 11, 1903

NEW YORK — President Theodore Roosevelt today emphatically declared his opposition to the widespread practice of lynching suspected murderers and rapists before they come to trial. In a letter to Gov. Dibbin of Indiana, Mr. Roosevelt wrote that, although he in no way condoned the slightest leniency in the attitude to be adopted towards murder and rape suspects, he condemned the taking of the law into the hands of a mob, adding that if lynching became accepted for one crime, it would become accepted for others.

Fifty Years Ago

August 11, 1928

LONDON — British air force and armored car squadrons are moving into the disputed frontier area between King Feisal's Iraq and the Hejaz of King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, following the recent breakdown of talks between the two countries. The talks, held in London, were staged as a result of violent clashes which occurred in the frontier region between King Ibn Saud's Wahabi tribesmen, and Iraqi subjects. Although there was no official explanation for the talks' breakdown, sources here report that disagreements over the placing of frontier posts were responsible.



MORT WALKER Chicago Sun-Times

The Harvard-CIA Controversy

By William Pfaff

NEW YORK — Harvard University and the Central Intelligence Agency are locked in a battle which tells a good deal about the problem of public confidence in the United States today, and even more about the problem of governmental competence. Harvard last year published a set of "guidelines" acceptable relations between persons at the university and the CIA. These rules say that for a member of the faculty to work with the government intelligence service is acceptable, but only if this is done openly. And the rules also insist that no one at the university should recommend the name of another to the CIA without the consent of that person. What seems to be at stake here is the "spotting" by professors of foreign students who might be approached about collaborating with the CIA after they have returned home.

The CIA refuses to be bound by these rules of the university. Harvard's president, Derek Bok, says that the CIA's refusal "undermines the trust and quality of communications between professors and students." An official of the CIA replies that "neither the CIA nor the academics with whom it deals view the services rendered by them as a breach of professional ethics or otherwise underhanded or disloyal to the individual's primary employer." These activities, he adds, "aren't illegal and you can't arbitrarily rule them out." Harvard and the CIA have been arguing about this all year, including an appearance by Mr. Bok before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and now the CIA says that the disagreement is at a point where "it is up to Congress to arbitrate it."

Too Well

The U.S. universities and the CIA got along very well together during the 1950s and early 1960s — rather too well for the current comfort of universities. Harvard notably among them. Harvard, in those years, was the most enthusiastic and successful of the U.S. universities in claiming a quasi-official role in U.S. government, supplying not only counsellors to presidents but to policymakers and executives. The Vietnam war, after all, was for the most part waged under the National Security Council chairmanships of McGeorge Bundy, former Harvard dean, and Henry Kissinger, former Harvard professor.

For nearly two decades, U.S. university professors did research for the CIA and advised it, and recommended potential recruits to it, as part of a national effort to influence policy about which few Americans had serious doubts. This also was no more than other professors in other countries had long been doing for their own national intelligence services. The CIA financed major study projects and even research institutes. Indeed, some of the best scholarly work and publications we have on current international politics and economics have been inspired or paid for by the U.S. British or other Western intelligence services.

But the universities, or university groups, were also sometimes used in political or intelligence operations by the CIA, and this mainly was responsible for subsequent charges that the universities had been compromised. But the big change of the 1960s, of course, was that government policy lost its consensus of support in the U.S. universities. What, in the struggle against Hitler and Stalin, had seemed to university presidents and professors an honorable national service, became, during the 1960s, an unacceptable compromise of academic independence, or even a positive evil — to the extent that

it earnest for the United States, and the damage subsequently done to the country still remains unpaired. Europeans, who wonder why the U.S. government today seems incoherent in its policies, unable consistently to go after what it wants, or even to define clearly what it does want, should understand that a fundamental condition of U.S. national life today remains that the country is divided.

Mr. Pfaff wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

WASHINGTON — The Mideast summit meeting projected for Camp David next month serves to keep alive negotiations between Israel and Egypt. Otherwise it is a high-risk affair.

For the abyss yawns if the president's meetings with Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin prove fruitless. But very little in the record suggests that the Carter administration can manage events in the Near East in a way that assures success.

So far the administration's performance in the area features constant retreat before the play of events and the stratagems of determined leaders. The decision to invite President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin to Camp David rescues the fourth consecutive switch in the U.S. position.

Originally the administration wanted a comprehensive settlement worked out at a Geneva conference bringing together Israel, the neighboring Arab states, and representatives of the Palestine Arabs. Sadat balked at the veto given the Syrians and Palestinians. By his famous trip to Jerusalem, he cut them out and narrowed the issue to a negotiation between Egypt and Israel.

The administration abandoned the comprehensive settlement idea only slowly. When the president

Gen. Singlaub stated that the scrapping of the B-1 bomber and of the neutron bomb was a mistake on the part of the Carter administration. President Carter publicly denounced the general, and as recommended by the White House, Gen. Singlaub was forced into early retirement. For some unknown reason the right of freedom of speech allowed to Andrew Young was never extended to Gen. Singlaub, who is a much decorated and distinguished soldier of World War II and of the Korean war.

The questions that now face all Americans are: (1) Can our ship of state stay afloat with these two men on board? (2) Will the extensive damage done to the United States through 1980 be irreversible? A most frightening prospect, indeed.

DEE FLAMSON.

London.

Letters

Explaining Carter

I read the column by William F. Buckley Jr. (HT, July 20) stating that Americans abroad are being asked for an explanation of Jimmy Carter. I'll go one better and give you one of both Jimmy Carter and Andrew Young.

As an American living in London I wish to express my disgust and my embarrassment at the total impotence of both President Carter and his UN representative, Andrew Young. This is not my opinion alone. The letters that I receive and the news clippings that are sent to me from various newspapers in the United States all seem to confirm my opinion. If an election were held in the United States at this time, President Carter and his selected UN representative would be out of their jobs. The remarkableness of the inexperience and lack of political astuteness of these two men, who hold such influential positions is astonishing.

Last year Gen. Singlaub, commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, was stripped of his command and recalled to Washington, and exiled into an obscure position in the Pentagon for criticizing President Carter's plan to remove U.S. forces from South Korea. Earlier this year, while addressing a graduating class in a Virginia University, Gen. Singlaub stated that the scrapping of the B-1 bomber and of the neutron bomb was a mistake on the part of the Carter administration. President Carter publicly denounced the general, and as recommended by the White House, Gen. Singlaub was forced into early retirement. For some unknown reason the right of freedom of speech allowed to Andrew Young was never extended to Gen. Singlaub, who is a much decorated and distinguished soldier of World War II and of the Korean war.

MONICA I. EMMER.

Vienna.

Rhodesian Calderon: Too Little, Too Late

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Last month the Rhodesian government appointed the first Africans ever to the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corp. Five days later, two of them quit. The Rev. Charles Manyoba and Washington Sansole, a lawyer, said they had found that they could not make any change in the broadcasting service or the rightist propaganda that pervades it.

That tiny incident illuminates the tragedy of Rhodesia. It is a country of great potential, for itself and its neighbors: rich in resources, physically beautiful. But it is bedeviled by inflexible political leadership. Again and again Ian Smith and the other white politicians in power have refused to adapt to reality — or agreed to change only when it was too little, too late.

Whites are just 4 percent of the population of Rhodesia, but they have had a monopoly of power and wealth. The overwhelming black majority has been excluded from the best farming and residential areas, been denied the vote, been segregated in grossly inferior schools and hospitals.

Dim Gesture

Thirteen years ago, when he declared independence from Britain, Ian Smith could have released black leaders from detention and gotten their agreement to the most gradual change in the dominance of the white minority. He would not. A few years later Britain agreed to a settlement that made only a dim gesture toward majority rule. Smith reneged on the deal.

This year Smith made his "internal settlement" with three black leaders inside Rhodesia. It promised an effective black role in a biracial interim government, leading to majority rule at the end of the year. But nothing much has changed.

A black cabinet appointee who talked of bringing Africans into the civil service was dismissed. This week the interim government moved to bar racial segregation — except in schools and hospitals and housing. In Parliament, white members still joke about "baboons."

All this is familiar history. But it is evidently necessary to remind people of the racist reality in Rhodesia. For some recent statements by U.S. congressmen would make the uninformed believe that Rhodesia was utopia of racial justice that some Communist guerrillas, incited by Russians and Cubans, were trying to destroy.

The guerrillas have carried out atrocious killings that have outraged people in the West. (It is no doubt inevitable that brutal treatment.

The hard fact is that there is no alternative to dealing with the guerrilla leaders if any settlement is to work. Smith probably knows that now, and will therefore agree to a conference with them before long. But as always he has left it too long. The future for Rhodesia looks bloody.

By Joseph Kraft

and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance finally saw what had happened, they took the view that any Israeli-Egyptian negotiations had to include an eventual understanding of what would happen to the West Bank of the Jordan — a crucial piece of territory now occupied by Israel but claimed by the Palestinians.

Mr. Begin agreed not to assert Israeli claims to the West Bank. But he refused to state explicitly that future control over the territory was open to negotiation. At that point, the Carter administration's performance in the area features constant retreat before the play of events and the stratagems of determined leaders. The decision to invite President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin to Camp David rescues the fourth consecutive switch in the U.S. position.

Originally the administration wanted a comprehensive settlement worked out at a Geneva conference bringing together Israel, the neighboring Arab states, and representatives of the Palestine Arabs. Sadat balked at the veto given the Syrians and Palestinians. By his famous trip to Jerusalem, he cut them out and narrowed the issue to a negotiation between Egypt and Israel.

The administration abandoned the comprehensive settlement idea only slowly. When the president

Between now and the summit, according to U.S. diplomacy has to go all out to prevent misconception. If the outcome is left to chance, Camp David will be only one more of the failures that are now beginning inexorably to lead to another blowup in the Near East. So advance preparations of the most detailed kind are required to assure that both sides come to Camp David in a mood to compromise and with the route of conciliation clearly traced out.

The difficulty is that past experience may persuade Begin and Sadat that Carter is a patsy. Each may be tempted to think that by digging in hard he can get the U.S. on his side. So Begin will be loath to be explicit about territorial compromise, and Sadat will be unwilling to make the Camp David meetings a success.

That second Carter position ended when Vice President Mondale visited Israel last month. The vice president reported back that Begin was solidly entrenched, and not nearly as intransigent as imagined in Washington regarding the future sovereignty of the West Bank.

The administration then turned back to Mr. Sadat, and a third position. Mr. Mondale and special envoy Alfred Atherton pressed the Egyptian president to negotiate with Israel on the question of what would happen to sovereignty over the West Bank five years from now. At a meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan at Leeds Castle, Britain, last month, Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Kamal apparently came close to accepting that formula for resumption of talks.

But not Sadat. Some of his other advisers, and Saudi Arabia which is basic to Egyptian finances, urged him to back away from the Israelis and link up with the other Arabs in a new, united front. Under their pressure, Sadat said he would not negotiate unless Israel yielded a symbolic piece of territory in advance. Efforts by Mr. Atherton and Mr. Vance to win Sadat over failed. So the U.S. abandoned its third position, and came round to the Camp David summit.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request

And Closer to China

N. Korea Is Said Moving Away From Soviet Line

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (NYT) — North Korea, after nearly 12 years of neutrality in the disputes between China and the Soviet Union, has begun to lean toward China and away from the Soviet Union.

Kim Il Sung received his Communist training in the Soviet Union and was installed in North Korea in 1946 at the head of a provisional people's republic. After the Korean War, which reached a peak with Chinese intervention in 1950, he drew closer to the leadership in Peking and remained in that posture until the Chinese cultural revolution phase inaugurated by Mao Tse-tung in 1966.

Behind in Deliveries

Since 1972, when Pyongyang began to increase trade with Western countries, China and the Soviet Union have had roughly equal volumes of trade with North Korea, and provided roughly equal aid, the analysts said.

North Korea is known to have fallen behind in its scheduled deliveries of cement and other export items to China and the Soviet Union in recent years. There is speculation here that Pyongyang may have received an accommodation with China on the trade issues during Premier Hua's visit, while difficulties might remain with the Soviet Union.

U.S. analysts point out that the Korean word chosen by the Pyongyang leadership is not the same as the Korean words for "hegemony" or "hegemonism," which have long been the standard Chinese terms for denouncing Soviet foreign policy. But the North Korean party press reprinted Yugoslav diatribes against Soviet "hegemonism" in reports on the Belgrade nonaligned meeting.

Furthermore, the North Koreans indicated recently that they were opposed to Soviet military interventions in Africa.

China Accuses Vietnam Of Brutality at Border

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (AP) — China has accused the Vietnamese police of stabbing and beating 14 ethnic Chinese while driving more than 700 across the border on Tuesday.

The Chinese news agency, monitored here yesterday, called the incident "serious." It reportedly occurred at the Pelun Bridge in Kwangsi province on the day that the two countries began talks to Hanoi about repatriation of ethnic Chinese from Vietnam.

The report followed a claim by Vietnam that Chinese had crossed into Vietnam on July 12 and beaten or stabbed more than 20 guards at the border in Quang Ninh province.

The claims and counterclaims began earlier this year when China accused Vietnam of persecuting and expelling more than 160,000

Obituaries

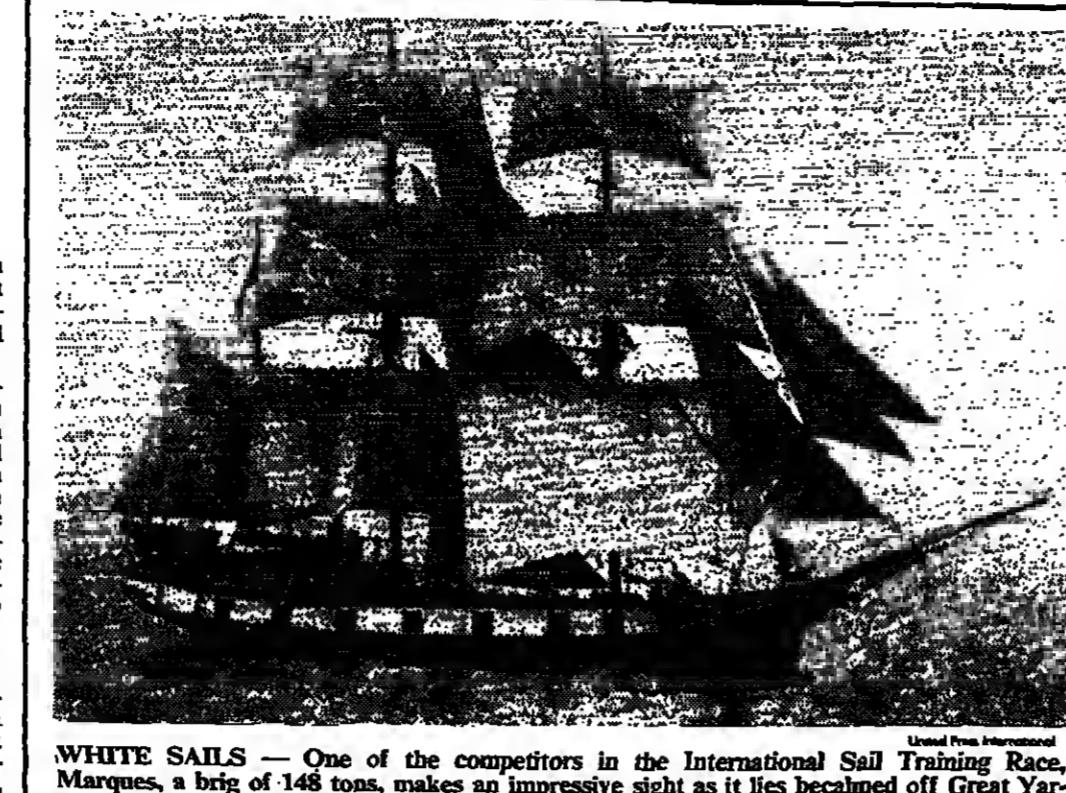
Helen Ross, Psychoanalyst of Children

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP) — Helen Ross, 88, a pioneer in the psychoanalytic study of children, died yesterday at her home here after a long illness.

Miss Ross, a writer and educator, was closely associated with Anna Freud and Helene Deutsch, members of the early Freudian circle of psychoanalysts. She received her training during the 1940s at the Vienna Institute of Psychoanalysis, founded by Sigmund Freud.

A native of Independence, Mo., Miss Ross received recognition from scholars for her contribution to the understanding of child development, yet considered herself primarily a teacher.

After graduating from the University of Missouri in 1910, she taught high school Latin and Eng-



WHITE SAILS — One of the competitors in the International Sail Training Race, Marques, a brig of 148 tons, makes an impressive sight as it lies becalmed off Great Yarmouth, England, at the start of the race to Oslofjord, a distance of about 500 miles. The square-rigged, two-masted replica of a fighting sailing ship is owned by Mariners International.

To Apply Pressure on Phnom Penh

Hanoi Seen Using Cambodian Rebels

By John Sharkey

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP)

Vietnam, which is engaged in a bitter border war with Cambodia, is reporting that a rash of insurrections have erupted in that country in the past several weeks. Many of the alleged revolts are said to have been carried out by regular army units.

While analysts in Washington say that they have no way of confirming the reports put out by Vietnamese media, they suspect that Hanoi is orchestrating a Cambodian revolutionary movement to

bring pressure on Phnom Penh to settle their violent dispute.

The analysts believe that Hanoi is prepared to turn the pressure of the rebel movement up or down, depending on Phnom Penh's willingness to negotiate their quarrel.

In an acknowledgment that at least some Cambodians have gone into opposition, Phnom Penh has begun denouncing "collaborationists" and "running dogs" who it says seek to help Vietnam integrate Cambodia into a "Vietnam-dominated, abominable Indochina federation."

Cambodia has long claimed that the border conflict is rooted in an attempt by Hanoi to reduce it to satellite status, as it says has been done with Laos.

There is no knowing whether Hanoi may want to press for the downfall of the government of Premier Pol Pot. To go that far would risk further deterioration of Vietnam's already tense relations with China, a political backer of Cambodia.

International Parish

On the other hand, there is very little support elsewhere in the world for Phnom Penh. It has made itself an international pariah with its harsh treatment of its people. An analyst expressed the sentiments of many who have been watching the situation in Indochina when he said, "Hanoi would be doing the world a favor" if it could bring down the Cambodian government.

The reports of the insurrections, always attributed to Cambodian defectors or prisoners of war, have been coming out two or three times a week since mid-June. At that time a statement reportedly made by a former Cambodian battalion commander said that "revolutionary forces" had established a base to fight agains Phnom Penh.

The base was said to be in Cambodia's Military Zone 203, which intelligence sources believe is near Mimon, a Cambodian town about six miles from the Vietnamese border.

Since then, uprisings are said to have taken place at scores of towns and villages in Cambodia. Most of them are in the eastern part of the country, places such as Stoul, Neak Luong and Svay Rieng. They have also included other parts of Cambodia, such as Battambang province in the far west and Kampong Thom in the north.

A former Cambodian soldier told of civilians, including civil servants, plantation workers and peasants, turning against "evil cadres" and "exterminating" them with bombs and clubs.

In what may be attempts to give the revolutionary movement the appearance of broad political support, it has been endorsed by a Buddhist monk and by a community of 5,000 Cambodian refugees living in Vietnam's Tay Ninh province.

Only one individual has been named in connection with the uprisings. Ta Phoen, otherwise unidentified, was sold by a prisoner of war to have been the leader of an uprising in the Neak Luong area. The

Four Candidates

Named by NASA

For '81 Mission

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)

Four scientists, including a woman, were named yesterday by the space agency as candidates for a space laboratory mission in 1981.

Two of them will be selected later to actually make the trip, with the others serving as backups. They will operate 13 scientific experiments for nine days on the Spacelab-2 flight.

The finalists are Dr. Loren Acton, 42, a Lockheed research scientist; Dr. John-David Bartoe, 33, a research physicist at the Naval Research Laboratory; Dr. Diane Prinz, 39, also a research physicist at the Air Force Geophysics Laboratory.

If Miss Prinz makes the flight, she could be the first U.S. woman in space. However, there is good possibility that one or more American women may precede her.

In February, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration named six women to train to be mission specialists aboard the space shuttle, which will begin flying next year.

Alfies during the Vietnam war, the neighbors fell out when Vietnam began border fighting with Cambodia, now a Chinese protege.

Another of the Vietnam war,

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Another of the Vietnam war

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1978

FINANCE

Price Rise Expected, OPEC Chief Asserts

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT) — The sustained decline in the dollar and the resurgence of double-digit inflation in the United States have intensified pressures for a price increase on crude oil, and one should be expected by the end of the year, Ali Mohammed Jaidah, secretary general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, said yesterday.

The Shah of Iran expressed the same view at a news conference in Iran today, Reuters reported. He

Dollar Falls; Trade Thin

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ) — The dollar slumped against most major currencies today but dealers said the fall was braked when the New York Federal Reserve Bank was believed to have entered the market late in the day after the Shah of Iran said the price of oil should rise in December.

In Washington, officials announced that the United States and Japan agreed to continue to follow the practice of intervening in foreign exchange markets necessary to counter disorderly conditions.

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Michiya Matsukawa, special advisor to the Japanese Finance Ministry, also agreed to consult closely on market developments, Reuters reported. The dollar opened in Europe on a firm note, helped by profit-taking and the unwinding of short dollar-Deutsche mark positions. But profit-taking gradually tapered off and the dollar began to lose ground. This backslide escalated after the Shah's forecast. Contributing to the late weakness was a statement by Fed chairman William Miller that U.S. interest rates will hopefully peak by year-end.

The apparent Fed intervention came as a surprise to London dealers, many of whom had recently complained about inaction on the part of the U.S. authorities. The support was enough, they said, to break the slide.

Traders said dealings were noticeably less active than in previous days, with fewer erratic price movements and lower volume.

The dollar fell to 1,976.3 DM from 1,986.1 at the Frankfurt fixing and 1,982.0 DM late yesterday. It slipped to 1,679.5 Swiss francs from 1,693.8 earlier today and 1,684.0 francs overnight. It also fell 1 yen against to 186.40 in relatively light trading.

The French franc was particularly strong, reaching a three-year high against the dollar at 4.31 francs. The French central bank, which checked the franc's appreciation last month by heavily buying dollars, was believed to have largely withdrawn from the market. This allowed the franc to gain ground against the dollar and to regain its position vis-a-vis the mark, one trader explained.

Sterling rose 41 points to \$1.9520, its best late London level since Feb. 23.

Accord Urged On Money Rates For New EMS

BONN, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ) — The proposed new European Monetary System must include an agreement allowing automatic changes in exchange rates, West German Finance Minister Hans Matthofer said today.

If inflation differentials between member countries change, he said, there must be a corresponding change in the currencies' relationships to one another within the EMS band. "This should be agreed upon in advance, whereby no country has a veto," he said.

In an interview designed to dispel doubts voiced about the EMS, he also said the participants are determined that it does not harm the dollar, that the West German inflation rate will not be affected, that it will not weaken the International Monetary Fund and that West Germany will not become Europe's "pump master."

While admitting that it is not yet clear in what currencies intervention would occur, Mr. Matthofer said that "we are resolved that it won't weaken the dollar, because we have an interest in a strong dollar."

On inflationary dangers, he said such perils depend on how the scheme is organized. Only if the EMS creates "uncontrolled new liquidity" and the national money supplies could no longer be limited would inflationary dangers arise.

U.K. Price Rise Slows

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ) — The index of prices for the six months ended in July was up 5.8 percent on an annual basis, the U.K. Price Commission reports. It was the lowest inflation rate since a similar showing in November 1977 and it compares with a 6-percent rise in June and 7.4 percent in March. The index has now fallen for four months in a row.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Rothmans Buys Canadian Interests

Rothmans International's West German subsidiary, Martin Brinkmann AG, will buy 86 percent of Rothmans of Pall Mall Canada for \$Can.36.91 million in cash from Rupert Group Holdings. Rothmans of Pall Mall is Canada's second largest tobacco company with some 27 percent of the cigarette market. The company also owns 50.1 percent of Carling O'Keefe Breweries, one of Canada's three largest brewers with 24 percent of the market which also produces wine through its subsidiary Jordan Valley Wines and is engaged in the oil and natural gas industry through its wholly owned subsidiary Star Oil & Gas. The acquisition is subject to the approval of Rothmans International shareholders. The Rupert Group, which holds 43 percent of Rothmans International, will not exercise its voting rights at the meeting. The transaction is also subject to the confirmation of the Canadian Foreign Investment Review Agency. If the acquisition had been in effect for the financial year ended last March, Rothmans International earnings would have been increased by 4.5 percent, raising the basic earnings per share by 4.5 pence to 26.9 pence, the company says.

Schering-Plough to Buy Scholl

Schering-Plough has agreed in principle to take over Scholl Inc. in an exchange of stock valued at about \$127.4 million. Scholl stockholders will receive for each share \$30 in Schering-Plough common to be exchanged will be determined by the price of its stock during the 10-day averaging period just prior to the closing of the merger. The agreement calls for Schering-Plough to issue no more than 0.958 not less than 0.714 of a Schering-Plough share. The Dr. Scholl foundation has contracted to sell to its 1.96 million Scholl shares — 46.1 percent of the total outstanding — for cash at \$30 each.

NatWest Sells 4.6% Stake in CUA

National Westminster Bank has disposed of its 4.6-percent holding in Commercial Union Assurance Co. to a wide range of investment institutions for £29.3 million. Proceeds will be applied to the ordinary business of the bank, says Jeff Benson, NatWest group chief executive. The bank's holding in 1972 in exchange for an interest in Mercantile Credit Co., now a subsidiary of Barclays Bank, was placed at a price of 154 pence per share.

Analysts See 'One-Tier' Market Eroding

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ)

An unusual thing occurred in the stock market in the early months of this year, and market observers were quick to pick up on it. They called it "the one-tier market."

This was Wall Street's way of identifying the sharp compression in price-earnings multiples that has occurred over the past five years. In the early 1970s, the period of the "two-tier" market, investors were willing to pay for the 50 largest companies and the multiple of nine times earnings placed on the next 50 largest.

As sometimes happens to market labels, however, this one may have become obsolete almost as soon as it

was coined, and this in itself may provide a key to market strategy over the next several quarters. That is the view, at least, of two investment strategists at E.F. Hutton.

They believe the one-tier market is unsustainable and that trends already are in motion that favor the stocks of the largest companies once again.

Their analysis suggests the process is already under way in terms of price-earnings multiples. Their latest research shows stocks of the 500 largest companies in the S&P 500 were valued at a ratio of 10 times earnings on June 30 while the multiple on stocks of the 50 smallest companies dropped to 8.6 times earnings.

The strategists, basically bullish about the stock market even though they are expecting some slowing of economic activity, deduce from their analysis that the largest 100 to 125 companies in the rating are likely to be among the most profitable to own in the environment they expect. These companies, they say, are likely to regain their normal price-earnings premium over the small companies' stocks.

They are stressing growth companies and top-tier-sized companies because they believe these have the most visible earnings and dividend growth, the least earnings risk in an economic slowdown.

Antitrust Chief Says U.S. Will Fight Blocking Laws

By Carole Shifrin

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (WP) — The U.S. antitrust chief warned other nations yesterday that enacting laws blocking their citizens from giving evidence for use in U.S. judicial proceedings is not satisfactory so far as the United States is concerned.

"Given the proliferation of such statutes obviously intended to frustrate the enforcement of American laws, the antitrust division may be left with no choice but to press the courts, as a practical matter, to ignore this particular type of foreign legislation," John Shenefield, assistant attorney general for antitrust, said.

When the circumstances warrant, he pledged, "we will not hesitate to ask the court to draw negative inferences with regards to evidence that is not provided, regardless of the foreign statute."

His remarks came during an American Bar Association panel discussion on the extraterritorial application of U.S. laws. The U.S. view that its antitrust and other laws apply to citizens and companies and other countries when their actions have substantial effects on U.S. citizens or commerce has generated an increasing amount of controversy worldwide in recent years.

Noting that a primary purpose in applying U.S. antitrust laws to foreign transactions is to prevent ex-

ternal arrangements from threatening the U.S. economy, Mr. Shenefield said the recent activities of "a few international raw-material cartels" have underlined the impact that foreign agreements can have on other economies.

Other countries do not agree with the U.S. view, however. The clash of U.S. and British views, in particular, culminated in a recent decision by Britain's highest court that Britain's sovereignty was undermined. The case involved a U.K. proceeding in which Westinghouse Electric sought to get testimony and documents from a U.K.-based uranium producer who had participated in a worldwide cartel.

The uranium cartel and the roles played to it by various governments has given rise to several blocking statutes. Whether a foreign non-disclosure law may provide a valid defense for a foreign national is open to question, Mr. Shenefield contended.

In a presentation following Mr. Shenefield's remarks, Samuel Silkin, U.K. attorney general, complained that it would be unfair of the United States to ask courts to infer that a national of another country is guilty when the individual may have consented to give evidence but was prevented from doing so by the laws of his own country.

Asked if the current worldwide oil glut would hinder a move toward a price rise, he said he did not believe so. "I think this so-called glut is only temporary and it is brought about by the flow of oil from Alaska and the North Sea and the economic slowdown," he said.

"It will not last beyond 1979 and will certainly disappear by 1980."

He projected that this year's OPEC production would total 30 million to 31 million barrels of oil a day, about the same as in 1977 but 8 percent less than in 1976.

He also noted that the oil companies, hoping to reduce OPEC's hold on prices, had slowed their search for oil in OPEC countries and were concentrating on the "more expensive and the more difficult oil in North America." But, he added, these policies may prove detrimental to the West, "because 40 percent of the new oil is to be found with OPEC."

To the Holders of Common Shares of

Weyerhaeuser Company

Weyerhaeuser Company is offering to purchase up to 3,500,000 of its Common Shares at \$32 net per share in cash, on the terms and conditions set forth in the Offer to Purchase dated August 9, 1978, and the related Letter of Transmittal. The offer is not conditioned upon any minimum number of shares being tendered, and the Company is obligated to purchase all Common Shares validly tendered up to 3,500,000 shares. The offer will expire on August 22, 1978, unless extended. Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated will act as Dealer Manager for the Company in connection with the offer. As provided in the Offer to Purchase, the offer will only be accepted in the United States. Holders of Common Shares of the Company may obtain copies of the Offer to Purchase and other documents from certain banks and other financial institutions in London and other major financial centers or from Morgan Stanley International, 1, Undershaft, Leadenhall Street, London, England EC3P 3HB (Telephone: (01) 626-9221) or 4, Place de la Concorde, 75008 Paris, France (Telephone: 266 03-19).

WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY

Wall St. Prices Ease; Dow Off 6.15 Points

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (Reuters)

Prices closed lower in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange after shifting directions at twice during the day.

The market, which lost ground

early, later turned up but quickly

fell again, with the Dow Jones in-

dustrial average falling 6.15 points

to 885.48. Declines led advances

889 to 610 and volume fell to 39,76

million shares from yesterday's

48,800 million.

Analysts attributed the sluggish-

ness to disappointment with the

0.5-percent rise in the July pro-

ducer price index, profit-taking and

speculation about the money sup-

ply figures.

After the close, the New York

Federal Reserve Bank reported that

the narrowly defined money supply

M-1 rose \$1.1 billion to a seasonally

adjusted \$333.1 billion in the

week ended Aug. 2. The broader

M-2 rose \$2.1 billion to a seasonally

adjusted \$849.9 billion.

The Commerce Department also

reported that retail sales rose

0.2 percent in July to a seasonally

adjusted \$64.42 billion. The lack-

luster performance follows a slim

0.1-percent increase in June when

sales increased to an adjusted \$64.27 billion.

Retail sales of durable goods

rose 0.6 percent to an adjusted \$21.91 billion after rising 0.2 per-

cent to a seasonally adjusted \$21.79

billion in June and Non-durable

goods sales rose less than 0.1 per-

cent to an adjusted \$42.51 billion.

TWA dropped 1/4 to 25¢

American Airlines 1/2 to 16, Eastern

3/2 to 12 1/2 and Pan American 1/2 to

7/4.

Telldyne dropped 1/4 to 106.

Philip Morris 1 1/2 to 71 1/2 and Boe-

ing 2 1/2 to 71 1/2.

Chrysler rose 1/4 to 12 1/2 after

news of its European sale.

Prices on the American Stock

Exchange rose with the index gain-

ing 0.21 to 160.25.

Meanwhile, the Agriculture De-

partment today raised its forecast

of the 1978 corn crop to 6.5 billion

bushels, up 6 percent from last

year.

The action was taken despite ad-

ministrative opposition, and most

analysts believe Mr. Carter will

overrule the action. He has 60 days

in which to decide.

Both the Council on Wage and

Price Stability and the Justice De-

partment say the quotas are

U.S. Prices Rise 0.5% During July Wholesale Index Up, But Food Costs Drop

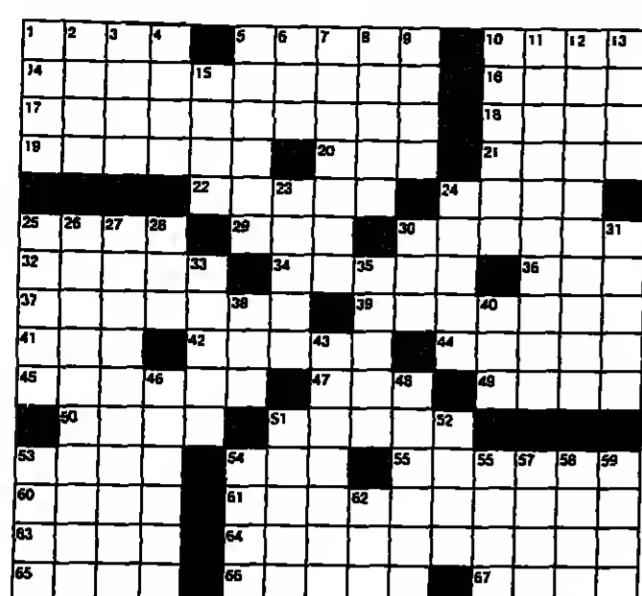
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (UPI)

— Wholesale prices rose 0.5 per-

</div

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Ali, the woodchopper
5 "Be"
(Beatles song)
10 Macadamize
14 Release from bondage
16 Pernicious
17 "Star Wars" villain
18 Brooklet
19 Made beloved
20 Captain Hook's adversary
21 Legal offenses
22 The common people
24 Falcon's cousin
25 Copper
29 Roman sun god — system
30 —
32 Circa
34 De Mills of Hollywood
36 — trice (quickly)
37 Make lustrous
39 Animals domesticated in Peru
41 Popular shade source
42 This could grow on you, Mr.
44 Leningrad's ordeal: 1941-44
45 Language of Poles, Czechs et al.
47 Vessel for couples
49 Educator's deg.
50 Mother of

Romulus and Remus
51 Essen product
53 Line a ship with planking
54 Save
55 Captures with a trap
60 Dix's follower
61 One of Robin Hood's men
63 Summertime treats
64 City of the Ptolemies
65 For fear that
66 Like a packhorse in action
67 Locale of "The King and I"

DOWN

1 Father of English history
2 — for All Seasons
3 Celtic poet
4 Initial stake
5 Bibliotheca's concern
6 D.C. ecology group
7 Pollwog
8 Shrubs with small white flowers
9 Graceful sea bird
10 Student driver's possession
11 Earhart, Anne Lindbergh et al.
12 Feudal tenure
13 Fitzgerald
15 N'Djamena is capital
23 Coffee variety
24 Seaweeds that turnish iodine
25 Bistro
26 High spirits
27 Stop fluctuations, as in prices
28 Vessel for "three men"
30 Unit of wire thickness
31 Boxed
32 Fibula's neighbor
33 Training group
34 Dry, as wine
40 Intent
42 Disconcerted
46 Most repulsive
48 Author of "American Diplomacy: 1900-1950"
51 Roman dictator: 82-79 B.C.
52 Shylock offering
53 Wind
54 Ancient Semitic deity
56 Probability ratio
57 Ahmedabad garment
58 "London Magazine" pseudonym: 1820
59 Miner's vein
62 Paul Bunyan tool

WEATHER

	C P	MADRID	C F
AMSTERDAM	25 77	fair	77 81 fair
AMERICA	19 44	cloudy	79 83 fair
AMERICA	23 73	fair	80 85 overcast
BELGRADE	20 44	fair	80 86 fair
BERLIN	20 44	fair	80 87 overcast
BRUSSELS	20 48	fair	81 88 fair
BUCHAREST	20 42	cloudy	81 89 overcast
CASABLANCA	25 77	cloudy	82 90 cloudy
COPENHAGEN	23 73	fair	82 91 showers
COSTA DEL SOL	20 48	cloudy	82 92 showers
DOHA	17 43	overcast	82 93 overcast
EDINBURGH	25 75	overcast	83 94 overcast
FLORENCE	24 75	shower	83 95 overcast
FRANKFURT	14 61	shower	83 96 overcast
GENEVA	15 59	rain	83 97 overcast
HAMBURG	17 53	rain	83 98 overcast
ISTANBUL	22 52	fair	83 99 overcast
LAS PALMAS	23 73	fair	84 00 overcast
LISBON	20 52	fair	84 01 overcast
LONDON	17 63	overcast	84 02 overcast
LOS ANGELES	13 65	cloudy	84 03 overcast

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1700 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 10, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose values are based on local prices. The following margin of symbols indicates frequency of quotations supplied for the first: (—) daily; (+) weekly; (m) monthly; (r) regularly; (i) irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO LTD:

Other Funds

SF 719.20 (w) Alexander Fund

SF 644.60 (w) Amer. Inv. Fund

SF 731.00 (w) Bond Fund - Issue Pr.

(d) Bond Fund

(d) Corp. Rent. Fund

(d) Corp. Rent. Fund - Carib. End Fund

(d) Corp. Rent. Fund - Conv.

(d) Corp. Rent. Fund - Inv. Fund

(w) Convert Fd Int'l Certs

(w) Corp. Rent. Fund - Inv. Fund

(d) D.G.C. Fund (exch. fund)

(d) D.G.C. Fund (exch. fund)

(d) Europe Inv. Fund

(d) Europe Inv. Fund - Hk Fund

(d) Europe Inv. Fund - Inv. Fund

Pop Haines: Country Boy With a Knuckler

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT) — On the same week end when Eddie Mathews, batter, was inducted into the Hall of Fame, Jesse Joseph Haines, a pitcher already enshrined for the ages, took off for the big bull pen in the sky.

Pop Haines was 85 years old and just wore out, though that was uncharacteristic. Not counting the 1916 season when he had a cup of coffee with the Cincinnati Reds, Pop played 18 years in a row for the St. Louis Cardinals, breaking in at the age of 16 and continuing to ornament the major league scene until he was going on 45.

As late as his 42d year he was a World Series pitcher, and when at last the Cardinals turned him loose, it wasn't because he had nothing left. They released him so he could try his hand at managing the minors. That turned out to be not his dish. He had hated the constant travel and the hotel living in the majors and he couldn't abide the huss haws and fleabags of the bushes.

You can take the boy out of the country, the old line goes, but you can't take the country out of the boy. That's how it was with Pop Haines, and that's how he wanted it. The longer he pounded the beat in the National League, the more he grew to dislike cities.

Most clubs visiting New York in those days stayed

in the Alamac Hotel at Broadway and 71st Street. On a summer evening, Pop would stand outside the entrance on 71st surveying the traffic with unconcealed loathing, and he would talk about the things he loved — the taste of a dewy morning in southwestern Ohio where he had grown up, the pure notes of a bobwhite quail's whistle.

If he wasn't detained by a World Series, he was on his way back to the country within hours of the season's end. When he did have work to do in October, he worked like the pro that he was. When the Cardinals beat the Yankees of Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig and the rest in 1926, Jesse won two games, including the dramatic seventh when Grover Alexander, relieving him in the seventh inning, struck out Tony Lazzeri with the bases filled.

In 1930, when he was 37, Jesse started the fourth game against Lefty Grove of the Philadelphia Athletics. Once the Cardinals had given him a lead, he protected it with six hitless innings against brutes like Jimmy Fox, Al Simmons, Mickey Cochrane and Bing Miller and made off with the ball game, 3-1.

Jesse's money pitch was the knuckler, but it wasn't the fluttering tamalizer that has been an annuity for Hoyt Wilhelm. The Haines knuckler was faster than some other pitchers' fastball. He would be way up on tiptoe when he came over the top, and the pitch would come tumbling in and dive like a hawk.

Jesse held the knuckler with his fingertips, not his knuckles, gripping it so tightly and throwing so hard that it would wear the skin away entirely. Sometimes he would have to take himself out on that account, but that seldom happened unless there was blood on the ball.

When the veterans' committee voted Haines into the Hall of Fame in 1970, there were complaints that other candidates with more impressive records were being passed over. Still, for durability, reliability and competitive fire, Pop Haines qualified with the best of them.

To be sure, on a year-for-year basis, his statistics don't measure up to those of Addie Joss, who was beatified to Cooperstown on Monday along with Mathews and Larry MacPhail. In 19 seasons (counting the whistle stop in Cincinnati), Haines won 210 games and lost 158 for a winning percentage of .571 and his earned-run average was a highly respectable 3.64.

Joss pitched only nine years for Cleveland, from 1902 to 1910 when the ball was dead and partially decomposed. He won 160 games and lost 97 for a percentage of .623, with an implausible 1.88 earned-run average. In a good year he would walk 30 batters and strike out 130.

Joss's earned-run average was better than Christy Mathewson's, better than Walter Johnson's, better

than anybody's except Big Ed Walsh, who allowed 1.82 runs per nine innings. Addie pitched for a team that finished as high as second only once in his time.

In 1909, for instance, the Cleveland hitters were renowned for silken courtesy. Their chief housebreaker was Bill Hinckman, an outfielder, who led the team with 53 runs batted in while the sainted Napoleon Lajoie knocked in 47. With that sixth-place club, Joss had an earned-run average of 1.71 but a won-lost record of only 13-14.

Joss's best earned-run mark for a season was 1.16 in 1908 when he won 24 games. In 1907 he won 27 with an ERA of 1.72. He completed 235 of his 261 starts, had 45 shutouts and two no-hitters, one a perfect game.

He died on April 14, 1911, two days past his 31st birthday. Today that would prompt electors to waive the rule requiring 10 years of big league service, just as sentiment effected the early induction of Gehrig, Roberto Clemente and Casey Stengel. It shouldn't have taken the veterans' committee 40 years to give Joss his due, but it did.

For that matter, Eddie Mathews shouldn't have been kept waiting until this year to get what was coming to him. The guy was a splendid third baseman who hit 312 home runs. In 1953, when he hit 47 home runs and struck out 130,

Joss's earned-run average was better than Christy Mathewson's, better than Walter Johnson's, better



Graham Smith raises his fist in jubilation after winning gold medal in the 100-meter breaststroke at the Commonwealth Games.

Canadian Swimmer Captures 6th Gold

EDMONTON, Alberta, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Swimmer Graham Smith won his sixth gold medal yesterday to set a Commonwealth Games record as Canada dumped arch-rival Australia.

Britain briefly intruded in the at the Kinsmen Aquatic Center, the 20-year-old Smith overcame Britain's Duncan Goodwin in the last 20 meters to win the 100-meter medley relay in a Games record time of 1:03.81.

In the final event of the six days of pool competition, a capacity crowd leapt to its feet cheering as he swam the breaststroke leg and helped push the Canadian medley relay team to another gold.

The 15-year-old student from Plymouth, who already wowed gold in the 200, silver with England's 4 x 100 meters freestyle relay team and bronze with its medley relay team, held the lead from the start and won in 4:52.44 — clipping more than nine seconds off the Games record and setting the fifth best time of the year.

Australia's Tracey Wickham swam the second fastest 400-meter medley relay on record to win her second gold medal of the Games. The 15-year-old Queenslander last Saturday set the world record in the 800-meter freestyle and came within 0.8 second of cracking her second world mark in five days.

South Africa Opens Door To U.S. in World Rugby

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, Aug. 10 (IHT) — The United States quietly sent a national rugby team to South Africa yesterday. There had been worry about political flak, but no real hesitation to go hobbush with the big boys, especially since the South Africans were paying the bill.

Club training has now resumed here after the July break. By the time Europe's favorite television serial — the five Saturdays of the Five Nations Tournament — starts in January, ideas about who's who in world rugby may have taken a few knocks.

Australia started a six-week tour of New Zealand at the end of July. The internationals are on Aug. 19 in Wellington, Aug. 26 in Christchurch and Sept. 9 in Auckland. No visiting country has won a series in New Zealand since the combined British-Irish team in 1971.

France goes to Japan and Canada on a round-the-world tour in September. Internationals on Sept. 13 in Tokyo and Sept. 30 in Calgary.

Argentina is to play nine matches in Europe, with highlights against an England XV at Twickenham on Oct. 14, and Italy in Rome on Oct. 25.

After splitting two internationals in France last fall, and after hosting Australia, New Zealand's All Blacks will begin an 18-game tour at Cambridge University on Oct. 18. Matches against Ireland, Wales, England and Scotland, plus the traditional closer against British all-stars (the Barbarians) in Cardiff on Dec. 16. Once again, books will be written about this tour.

Rugby tours by the major countries are scheduled long in advance; the present master-plan extends beyond the year 2000. This year was to have been South Africa's turn in Britain, but the British demurred and New Zealand will come instead. Scotland was to be in South Africa now, but backed out. (An Australian visit to South Africa due next year is also off.) Enter the United States.

Said a California commentator unhappy about bucking the boycott: "I think because the trip is free it seems cool; but it's not. It'll be great action for the players, though, no doubt about it."

The USARFU has taken pains to give the venture a low profile. The squad is not the official team, the Eagles, but a carbon copy called the Cougars. When they get to Johannesburg for the tour finals on Aug. 26, they will probably be the strongest U.S. rugby team ever fielded.

This year, U.S. rugby at last obtained a sponsor, brewer Anheuser-Busch. A national club championship is on the drawing board. And the Eagles are to tour Ireland next year.



Associated Press
Houston's Julio Gonzalez is safe as he scores from second on Jose Cruz' single in game against San Francisco on Wednesday.

U.S. Clay Court Tourney

Connors' Volley Game Eliminates Challenger

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10 (UPI)

Top-seeded Jimmy Connors, struggling with his service, outlasted a wise old challenger yesterday in the U.S. Clay Court tennis tournament.

Thus, the two-time clay court winner from Belleville, Ill., moved into the elite round of 16 with most of the other rated players, including No. 2 Guillermo Vilas and defending champion Manuel Orantes, the third seed.

Connors said he was serving well in the 6-4, 6-4 victory over Heinz Günthardt.

"I hit the ball real good," he said, despite losing serve once in the opening set and three times in the second set, where Günthardt suffered four service breaks.

Günthardt had a 3-0 advantage in the opening set, but crumpled under Connors' volley game.

Vilas breezed through his match against Yanick Noah, 6-1, 6-0.

Orantes stumbled a bit in the second set before he beat Ricardo Fazio, 6-2, 7-5.

Fourth-seeded Corrado Barazzuti had a little trouble with Johan Kriek before winning 6-2, 7-6.

Just three of the top 16 seeds in

men's play have lost in the opening rounds. However, the story is different among the women where only a trio of seeds reached the quarterfinals.

Finals for the women will be Saturday and the men's championship match will be Sunday.

The only seeded women to survive were No. 4, Janet Newberry, No. 6, Jeanne Evert, and No. 8, Jeanne DuVall.

Newberry beat Helena Anlot 6-2, 6-4, while Evert stopped Marcie Louis, 7-6, 6-2, and DuVall outlasted Lele Faroud, 6-7, 6-3, 6-4.

In other men's play, John McEnroe defeated Victor Amaya, 5-7, 6-2, 6-2; Jose Higueras beat Zeljko Franulovic, 7-6, 6-3; Jamie Fillol beat Steve Denton, 6-1, 6-2; Adriano Panatta stopped Howard Schoenfeld, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3; Balazs Taroczy outlasted Gene Mayer, 2-6, 6-4; Bernie Mitton, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4; Chris Evert beat Colin Dowdeswell, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2, and Phil Dent defeated Alvaro Betancur, 6-4, 6-4.

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Just three of the top 16 seeds in

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Chicago	000 000 000-0 3 1	Pittsburgh	101 002 000-4 0 2
Toronto	000 002 000-8 9 0	Chicago	100 000 021-5 3 0
Stone, Hinton (4) and Nahorodny, Colborn (6); Jefferson and Ashby. W-Jefferson, 9-1.	L-Umberger, 4-7.	Rooker, Whiston (5); G. Jackson (7) and Sonnenburg; Roberts and Blackwell, W-Roberts, 5-2; Stone, 9.	
Kansas City	000 000 020-0 4 0	Houston	401 000 100-10 0
Baltimore	000 000 000-0 4 0	San Francisco	200 000 021-5 3 0
Gura and Walton; McGregor and Stoops; Dempsey, 11. W-Gura, 10-2, L-McGregor, 11-10.	L-Umberger, 4-7.	Lemire, K.; Forsch (9) and Boddy; Barr, Martin (4); Curtis (6); Williams (5) and Hill, W-Lemire, 8-10; L-Barr, 6-9; HRS-San Francisco, Clark (10); Whitfield, 9-8.	
Cleveland	000 001 112-5 10 1	Atlanta	000 000 000-0 4 1
Boston	000 000 000-0 4 0	Cincinnati	000 000 000-0 4 1
Wise, Kort (7) and Diaz; Lee, Drisko, 2-6; Flek, W-McClellan, 9-4; L-Lee, 7-6; HRS-Cleveland; Thornton, 12.	Detroit	000 001 250-19 0	
		Montreal	027 000 000-3 19 0
Jenkins, Umberger (4); Cleveland (8); Sundberg; Young (3); McCall (9); and M. May, W-Young, 4-1; L-Umberger, 4-7; HR-Detroit, Corcoran (1).	Jenkins, Umberger (8) and Stearns; Frymon, Twitchell (13); Knowledge (17); Bohmert (18); Dues (19) and Carter, W-Swan, 5-5; L-Twitchell, 2-1; HRS-New York, Stearns (10); Montez (12); Abbott, Todd (18) and Stearns; Erickson and Wynnock, W-Abbott, 5-9; L-Erickson, 9-7; St. Louis, W-Seitz, Meyer (7).	Seattle	400 000 000-17 14 3
		Philadelphia	228 000 110-6 12 1
Milwaukee	000 000 000-0 4 0	St. Louis	029 000 100-3 10 0
Servais, McCuller (4); Curtis (9); and S. Marton; Flynn, Clegg (4); McCall (9); and H. May, W-McCuller, 1-1; L-McCuller, 5-3; HRS-Milwaukee; Money (8); Hilde (26); Cooper (9); New York; Munson (16); Rivers (7).	Kotz, Reed (7) and Boone; B. Forsch; Little (12) and Simmons, W-Kotz, 6-4; L-B. Forsch, 9-12.	Kansas City	310 020 000-7 14 3
		Los Angeles	000 000 000-0 5 0
		Rossmann, Lee (8) and Tenace; Ross and Dates, W-Ros, 11-7; L-Rossmann, 10-9; HRS-Los Angeles; D. Baker (9).	016 000 200-0 3 0 1

Mahaffey Back on Tour, This Time as a Winner

in the Pleasant Valley Classic pro-am.

"I have a lot more responsibility and I know it, but it will help my confidence, and I know it's helping my golf game," he said.

Mahaffey wooed the PGA by dropping a 10-foot birdie putt on the second sudden death playoff hole, eliminating Tom Watson and Jerry Pate. It was his second victory in his eight years on the PGA tour, the other victory coming in 1973 at the Sahara Invitational.

"There was a point, right about this time last year, when I was thinking of quitting. But my wife kept me going. She's given me some incentive and it's just like starting all over again," he said.

Mahaffey may have set a world record for the highest leap by a golfer after winning the tournament when he jumped in jubilation after the PGA win. Someone stepped on his putter and bent the shaft, but Mahaffey said he'll be using the same club when the Pleasant Valley Classic begins today.

Beau Competes

Joining Mahaffey will be leading money winner Andy Bean, who has amassed \$253,558 this season, including the Kemper Open, the Western Open and the Memphis Classic. Most of the big names — Jack Nicklaus, Arnold Palmer, Gary Player, Lee Trevino, Watson, Pate — and others, such as Hubert Green and U.S. Open champ Andy North, are skipping the tournament.

The 150-man field, which will be trimmed to 70 at the end of the second round Friday, will be shooing for

Observer**Demon Water**

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Social historians will date the decline of the cocktail party from the summer of 1975, when chic people first asked for "a little white wine with soda and ice" instead of the traditional rum, whiskey or gin.

The reasons for this shift are obscure. It is usually said that Americans became tired of being blasted out of their heads by strong drink, but this makes little sense. The only point of a cocktail party was to take leave of the senses, it being universally understood that nobody in his right mind would want to be present at one.

Why should anyone deliberately go to a cocktail party knowing in advance that the thing would have to be endured without anesthesia? Worse — that it would have to be endured while sipping the thin dregs of watery wine?

A likelier explanation may be the tyranny of fashion. This theory gains support from the latest development on the party front, which is the replacement of weak wine with water. All over the East Coast this summer, and perhaps even in less benighted regions for all I know, ostensibly sane people are turning up at parties and ordering water.

What is even more curious, they ask for imported water. American water isn't good enough for them. Most of the water consumed at these sterile debauches seems to be imported from France, though recently I met someone who brought his own Yugoslavian water.

People who used to ask for a martini or a daiquiri now take an imported water with a slice of lime. Never a slice of salami. Don't ask me why. There is no explaining this.

With this development, the cocktail party becomes moribund, although it may still have a step or two to travel before it surrenders the ghost. Next year perhaps we will see rooms filled with people holding glasses of mouthwash. It can't be used in a crowded space, but it looks good in the glass and gives people something to do with their hands while they stare at each other with glazed eyes and wonder how much more time must elapse before they can decently depart.



Baker

Eventually, people will simply come and stand around boring each other with nothing at all in their hands, at which point they will either start wreaking mayhem on each other or, more likely, decide it is more interesting to go outside and stand on a street corner.

The decline of the cocktail party into a nondrinking occasion may be part of the health fad now entrancing what used to be called the drinking classes.

At a time when moneyed Americans are seeking joy through suffering — dieting, jogging and attempting to justify God's way toward man with Milton and Zen alone — the high head and heavy calories resulting from alcohol impede the struggle to stay in fashion.

There is a lot of commendable puritan zeal in the struggle for self-improvement, but also a certain anti-social component. Self-improvement, as every striver knows, is a lonely business. The jogger, the dieter, the perso resolved to live a healthy life and his meditations are all engaged in lonely work.

Cocktails, on the other hand, are mixed to stir the broth of society. Their rise to popularity as an American institution probably resulted from the need for a catalyst that would make it easier for strangers to become acquainted in a mobile society where almost everyone had become a stranger after the breakdown of rural communities and the move to town.

Some 200 "Forteans" (their worldwide membership is around 500), who take their name from the early 20th-century journalist and scientific maverick Charles Fort, hear reports on topics ranging from "Champ the Lake Champlain Monster" and "Another Look at Atlantis" to "UFO Information from FBI Files" and "Phantom Aircraft of 1915." Their common concerns are those unexplained phenomena to which the

scientific establishment cannot — or will not — pay attention. "We're curious people," said a member, a technical writer for an engineering firm. "Or, perhaps I should say, we have curiosity. We don't have the answers — we just want to call people's attention to these things. For instance, you're a farmer. One day a 50-pound chunk of ice falls into your field. We have reports like this going back to before airplanes. You could call us jealous guardians of the unexplained."

By Don Barkin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP) — "The universe is not only queerer than we imagine, it is queerer than we can imagine."

That was the point of view of the late distinguished British biologist J.B.S. Haldane, and it lives on in the diverse researches of the International Fortean Organization (INFO), which held its annual convention last weekend at American University.

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"as early as 1947 Air Force Intelligence concluded that UFO's were real," he said.

In 1969, however, the Air Force officially closed its book on UFO's with the publication of the controversial "Condon Report" and the termination of its Project Blue Book — its 21-year probe of UFO's — with the conclusion that UFO's are earthly phenomena.

At the same time, the Air Force admitted that 10 percent of UFO sightings "are indeed strange and mysterious, impossible . . . to explain." And there were charges by scientists originally involved in the Air Force investigation that it was the product of scientific bias — the work of "nonbelievers."

Proceeding in the Fortean spirit of keeping an open — though skeptical — mind, Macabére is trying to reopen the "closed book" on UFO's.

Another speaker was a bearded, 26-year-old Canadian who calls himself Mr. X. He also calls himself "an unsuccessful writer and inventor," and publishes a review of unexplained phenomena titled "Chaos — the Review of the Damned" (a reference to Charles Fort's description of such phenomena as "damned" by the scientific community.)

Lately he has been poring over old newspaper accounts, unearthing possible UFO sightings during the First World War ("Phantom Aircraft of 1915"). But his interests encompass the entire range of unexplained occurrences — the Bermuda Triangle, the Loch Ness Monster and poltergeists. He is quick to note that the scientific establishment "has always shown resistance to new ideas — to things that it was afraid to explain . . . and to remind you that before 1919, the size of the universe was considered to be the size of the Milky Way." He reminds you that even the revolutionary Einstein might be baffled by contemporary physics.

The Forteans are not without humor about their quixotic enterprise; an official leaflet offered free tickets to an exhibition of "Little Green Men." But a visitor to their convention could not help observing that a door left open to new ideas will also admit the pure eccentric. Which might describe the jovial executive director of the Texas-based "Association to Push Gravity" with his notion that the force that keeps man rooted firmly to the ground is not a pulling one, but rather the mass of the stars — of all matter — pressing down upon him.

But when another Fortean later seemed doubtful about this theory, it was with the greatest incredulity that he averred, "We are a skeptical organization."

John and Lesley Brown are letting almost no outsiders near their test-tube daughter, disappointing friends and neighbors who want to see the child. "We neighbors had

PEOPLE: Rockefeller Sells Estate For Mere \$5.5 Million

Nelson Rockefeller, has sold his 25-acre Fodhall Road estate in Washington for a cut-rate \$5.5 million, to a real estate developer who has resolved a dispute with Rockefeller's neighbors over how many luxury homes will be built on the property. Rockefeller had asked \$8 million for the woodland property and its 30-room mansion. Neighbors took exception to plans by the developers, Roskansky and Kay Construction Co., to build a 130-unit cluster of \$300,000 to \$400,000 condominiums. But the developers have agreed with the neighbors to build only 120 houses and leave eight acres of woods undisturbed. For now, the mansion will be standing in its 1/4-acre setting, but if it is not sold within a few months for \$800,000, the developers may raze it and add six houses to their plan.

Israeli peace advocate Abie Nathan, in a broadcast from a location just outside Lebanon territorial waters, said that his "Voice of Peace" radio ship developed engine trouble and will enter Beirut port for shelter. Nathan anchored his ship — loaded with a cargo of medical supplies, an ambulance, toys and candy — outside Beirut port Wednesday, but was turned back by Lebanese authorities. In his broadcast, Nathan said that he had contacted the Lebanese authorities "asking for the Red Cross to make arrangements for us to unload our cargo." "But we will enter [Beirut] port anyway, and wait for the instructions to offload," Nathan said.

Christine Onassis-Kauzov flew into Luton Airport, 30 miles north of London, as speculation continued about the future of her marriage to George Wallace. Mrs. Wallace, one of 13 Democratic candidates for governor, was divorced from the governor in January. "Gov. Wallace advised me to change the name on the ballot," Mrs. Wallace said. "We agreed it would increase my vote." This may be the last time George Wallace's name appears on the ballot in Alabama, and it is a fitting tribute to the man who was married to for seven years," she said. Officials in the secretary of state's office in Montgomery, however, said it probably is too late to change the name because of printing deadlines on election ballots.

Former President Richard Nixon and his wife will give a reception at their estate at San Clemente, Calif., Aug. 27, with all proceeds going to the United Republican Finance Committee of Orange County. A spokesman for the committee said that because of space restrictions, attendance at the \$250-a-person event will be limited to several hundred persons. The Nixons will greet their guests from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., the spokesman said. He said the event is planned as a private party and will be closed to the press.

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— SAMUEL JUSTICE

'Jealous Guardians of the Unexplained'

By Don Barkin

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Another Fortean, an electrical engineer, adds that INFO's chief interest is preserving records of such untoward occurrences and not in advancing explanatory theories. He calls this principle the "antithesis" of such theorizers as Erich Voo Daeiken, author of "Chariot of the Gods," whose followers held a convention last week in Chicago.

"There is an adulation for Von Daeiken. These people are really addicted to the theory that ancient astronauts visited the Earth, as if all the evidence proves this."

Among the Fortean convention speakers was a young naval research physicist, Bruce MacCabe. He has gained access to FBI files which, he claims, show that in the 1940s and the 1950s the FBI and the Air Force conducted extensive investigations into UFO sightings. Though the FBI soon withdrew from the field,

Another speaker was a bearded, 26-year-old Canadian who calls himself Mr. X. He also calls himself "an unsuccessful writer and inventor," and publishes a review of unexplained phenomena titled "Chaos — the Review of the Damned" (a reference to Charles Fort's description of such phenomena as "damned" by the scientific community.)

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